The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,273 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th Jan.
—	Nizam	2736	500	W. J. Webber	23rd ,,
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,
M.	Siam	3941	500	E. Ashdown	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3060	800	J. C. Babot	13th ,,
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
L.	Tasmania	4300	800	C. G. Perrin	27th ,,
M.	Calhay	2963	501	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L.	Hydaspes	2934	600	G. Schriver	13th ,,
—	Gwalior	2732	500	F. Harris	20th ,,
L.	Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigholl	27th ,,
M.	Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L.	Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
—	Nizam	2736	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L.	Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
SURAT	3142 550	C. R. Edwards	23rd Jan.
CHUSAN	4500 930	H. Wyatt	6th Feb.
VERONA	3416 600	L. H. Moule	20th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every our weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO		
TINO	5,000 850	on Sunday 1st Feb. 1885.
CHINA	5,000 850	on Sunday 1st Mar. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

* No second class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,900 550	29th Jan.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500 550	1st March.
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100 600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	2nd May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Jan.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bochtlinger	3,500 450	12th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Dec. 1884.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London.

	Tons. Comd.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Venice	3,206 H. Y. Moffat	10th Feb.
s. s. City of Manchester	3,125 A. Macdonald	10th March.
s. s. City of Carthage	2,650 A. R. Gray	5th April.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "AVOCA," Capt. Kyhn, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.—For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

THE s.s. "ARAGO" for LONDON, to SAIL about 25th January, has excellent accommodation. Fare Rs. 300. We can book passengers by several other Steamers for different ports at a similar low fare. Every information on application personally or by letter to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Travellers' Agents and Bankers.

28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE s.s. MIRANDA has ARRIVED from Cardiff and is discharging in the Price's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Consignees of packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Agents, s. s. Miranda.

NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.

The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.

A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.

Bombay, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th January, 1885, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 19th January, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Feo, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 29th January, 1885, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1885. Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE KARAKA, C.S.I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., London,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SHERRY, PURE NATURAL FINO.

THIS is particularly recommended as a high class Wine, suitable for the earlier courses of every well served Dinner.

Cash price Rs. 28 per doz.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
GODOWNS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6 4
Per doz. pints	,, 4 2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TARASP,

FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle	Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen	9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the
MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 ; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BURROUGHS' AND WELLCOME'S PREPARATIONS.

WYETH'S TABLETS OF

Chlorate of Potash.
Chlor. Potash and Borax.
Soda Mint.
Bicarb. Soda.
Bicarb. Potash.
Chloride Ammonium.
Chlor. Ammon. and Borax.
Salicylate Cinchonidia.
Peptonic.
Quinine.
Salicylate Soda.

WYETH'S HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

Twenty-nine Varieties.

BURROUGHS' Hazeline.
BURROUGHS' Beef and Iron Wine.
KEPLER'S Extract of Malt.
KEPLER'S Malt and Cod-Liver Oil.
WYETH'S Dialysed Iron.
FELLOWS' Syrup of the Hypophosphites.
BISHOP'S Citrate of Caffeine.
SYMES' Lac Bismuthi et Cerii.

Price Lists on Application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.			CASH Per doz Pints. Rs. as.
17 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Chablis...	9 8
	A favourite White Dinner Wine		
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Beaune...	10 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ... Macon ...	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
21 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... ... Pommard...	11 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ... .. Chambertin.	16 8
	This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
17 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ... ...Barsac ...	9 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.		
21 0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	12 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
30 0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ... Very rich and fine ...	16 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases	Rs. 15 and 12 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. a.
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 4
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

14 inches in diameter		12 0
12	ditto	9 0
11	ditto	8 0
9	ditto with tacked head	3 0
9	ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 30, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 30 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and	75 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE, CHINCHWAD

ALL Orders forwarded to us will receive careful attention, and arrangements have been made to ensure early delivery after receipt.

PROVISIONS	PIPES and CHEROOTS	NOTE and FOOLSCAP PAPERS
STORES and WINES	FILTERS	Stationery Requirements of al kinds.
SPIRITS and BEERS	LAMPS and LANTERNS	SPORTING AMMUNITION.
AERATED WATERS	ENAMELLED IRON Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Gridirons, etc., etc.	TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES
		GYMKHANA KIT for all Games

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Folding Wood Chairs	3 8	STEEL TRUNKS, wood bound, from	15 0
,, Steel Tables, from	9 8	Portmanteaux, from	12 8
,, Iron Cots	10 8	Helmet Cases	6 8
,, Iron Chairs (forming bedsteads)	12 8	Courier Bags, from	6 12
,, Iron Wash Stands	9 8	Cartridge Bags, from	3 12
Travelling Baths	25 0	Gladstone Bags, from	19 8
BATH TUBS, galvanised iron, from	2 12	Rug Straps, from	1 8
Pails, galvanised iron, from	0 12	Hat and Coat Pegs, per doz	4 8

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
POONA.

M. M. MODY & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl ish.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins ; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. ,etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

THE BOMBAY CENTRE
OF THE
ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON,

BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENT :

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, ESQ., B.C.S.,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

A PUBLIC MEETING

To receive the Annual Report and to present Certificates

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1885,

AT 5-30 P.M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
WILL OCCUPY THE CHAIR.

Supported by the Provisional Committee and other Friends of the Association.

HAROLD R. KING,
Hony Secretary.

KEMP'S
PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic and as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aerated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés).	
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	,, 1 0
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	

All of superior quality and delicate flavour.

Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return ,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT exception the best preparation of the kind ever introduced.

"Will positively, thoroughly, and instantaneously rid dogs of fleas. * * * Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."—"Glancairn" in *Asian*.

"Best thing of the kind I ever saw. I have five large greyhounds, and this is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly free as well as their beds and bedding."—*J. S. E.*, Sholapur.

"My experience of it already is most satisfactory. It has quite freed my dog from fleas."—*C. H. R.*, Indore.

"Admirable."—*E. C.*, H. M.'s 29th Regt., Asseerghur.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ADVERTISED IN SMALLER PACKAGES.

Tins 12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.
In quantity or in bulk, at WHOLESALE RATES.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO EUROPEAN PARENTS.—Children now in India requiring change combined with HOME EDUCATION of a superior character may be provided therewith by a medical man who is desirous that one or two such children should be educated with his own, by his residential governess, at his home in England, near the sea. Maternal care, on the part of his wife, and every home comfort, guaranteed. The House possesses every convenience, large gardens and barns. Terms according to requirements. Highest references given and required. Apply in the first instance for name and address to CUTLER PALMER & Co., Old Club House, Rampart Row West, Bombay.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS that the sixth and last call of Rs. 200 per share is made PAYABLE into the National Bank of India, Limited, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1885, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged (under article 20 of the Articles of Association) on the unpaid amount of this call.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી, સેન્સ, અને કંપની,
(L. &.) LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
No. 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 6th December, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PAUL RICHARD de MIRANDA has contracted to SELL to SHAPOORJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK, the undermentioned immoveable properties. All persons having any claims against the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church Gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any. All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Grant-road without the Fort of Bombay, supposed to contain by admeasurement 719 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4916, and bounded on the east by the property of Tankur Nundas, on the west by the public road, on the north by the house hereinafter agreed to be sold, and on the south by the public road. Secondly, all that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Grant-road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 79, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,124 supposed to contain by admeasurement 209 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by a sweepers passage, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by the premises of Withaldas Vishnookhundas, and on or towards the south by the house hereinbefore first described.

BOMANJEE & HORMUSJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.
☞ Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS, TEAS. TEAS.
"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR WELLS'
WELL-KNOWN PREPARATIONS.

WELL'S Health Renewer ..... with ..... Rs.	2 8
WELL'S "Rough on Corns" ..... Ans. 6 and	0 10
WELL'S "Rough on Rats" ..... Ans. 6 and	0 10
WELL'S "Rough on Tooth-ache"	0 6
WELL'S "Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder ..... Ans. 6 and	0 10
WELL'S "Rough on Pain ..... As. 8 and	1 4
WELL'S " Plaster (porousest strengthening)	0 10
WELL'S "Rough on Cough" ..... Ans. 10, Rs. 1-4 and	2 8
WELL'S "Mayapple Pills" ..... Ans. 6 and	0 10
WELL'S Brain and Sexual Pills	6 0
WELL'S Swan's Worm Syrup	0 10
WELL'S Pulves Quieter	6 8
WELL'S Chapin's Buchu-Paiba	2 8
WELL'S " Injection Fleur	2 8
WELL'S " G. G. Pills	6 0
WELL'S " S. Pills	6 0
WELL'S " S. Salve	3 0
WELL'S " Constitution Bitter Syrup	2 8
WELL'S " Leaurelle Oil or Essence of Nature	3 0

SOLE AGENTS.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH
LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER
Removes without pain
HARD CORNS ! SOFT CORNS ! !
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS ! ! !
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.
Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MORNING CLOUDS,
A Small Cigar suitable for
SMOKING AT CHOTA HAZRI OR TIFFIN.
HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY,
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.
CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped, a regular Leisure hour.
Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMINE.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS.	SHAMROCK NOSE-GAY.
RONDELETIA.	EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 132.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines 1st. 1 each succeeding line. As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE BEACONSFIELD UMBRELLA BAROMETER indicates fair weather and rain. 8 as. each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a COTTON CLERK for the Coorla Mills. None need apply who does not understand Cotton.

WANTED, 3 smart European or Eurasian LADS for office work. Apply Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Forbes-street, Fort.

WE have on sale the property of a gentleman, a full dress SADDLE CLOTH nearly new.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors, Fort.

FOR SALE, a fast pair of Cream Colored PEGU PONIES, go in double and single Harness. Apply to F. F., opposite Colaba Railway Station.

USEFUL NOVELTIES—Rust Extractors, As. 8 each. Corn and wart pencils, As. 8 each. Batchelor's buttons, As. 12 a dozen.—STEWARD & Co., Church Gate-street, Fort.

WANTED, (1) a SLEEPING TENT with Double Fly and Bath-room; (2) a SERVANTS' ROWTI; and (3) a TONGA with hood and Ponies complete. Apply to "J. D. F.," Nasik.

WANTED, by an officer in Lucknow, a Persian speaking servant, must be a native of Persia. None but a really good man need apply. Apply with copies of testimonials to F. M., care of this Office.

THE CHEAPEST ALMANAC in India is Vest & Co.'s Peoples Almanac. Three portraits, 240 pages of letterpress, for 12 annas. Send P. O. O. for 14 as. to VEST & Co., Mount-road, Madras.

WANTED, by an Officer in the N.-W. Provinces, a Portuguese to do Bearer's work. Must be a really good servant, not over 30 years of age, and well recommended. Applicants will be communicated with on leaving their names and addresses to A. B. care of this Office.

BEAUTIFUL CHEAP TOYS, see PEARSE'S Collection of CHEAP AND GOOD TOYS, 23 Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—A very choice selection of Plated-ware and Cutlery at JOHN ROBERTS, & Co. 18, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, a strong grey arab Gelding, about 14-2, believed sound. Price Rs. 400. Apply Assistant Agent in charge Sachin, Surat.

ALGERIAN BON BONS, American Candy Apricotines a la Creme, Bon Bons Fins Aux Amandes Caramels, &c., at PEARSE'S.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortment of beautiful French Flowers, Mrs. LAKE, Milliner, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS and Dry Plates for sale. Apply for Price List to S. HORMUSJEE, Photographer, Kalbadevie-road, Bombay.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITER first consignment, just to hand, price Rs. 50. Sole Agents—Ch. Zerrenner and Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

TO BE LET, airy and commodious ROOMS in Church Gate-street, for offices. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse. Excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 13, Forbes-street.

JUST UNPACKED for presentation, new batch of jewellery, shawls, Indian Fulkari curtains, and other numerous articles at Messrs. Hurjimull & Co., Esplanade-road.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

THE Original Hotel in Poona, ROYAL FAMILY most conveniently situated near the railway station. Unexceptional testimonials under present management.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Petticoats, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited.

WANTED, MASTER, European or Eurasian, able to teach up to Government Middle Class Standard. Apply, stating terms and denomination, to Secretary, Neemuch Railway School, Neemuch.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES !—A large and assorted stock, from the best English and Continental makers, always on hand. These machines are matchless, and stand pre-eminently above all others.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes for Indian Suits and Home Clothing. The Model Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships' Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received. On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23. Apollo-street.

HOOP IRON, STEEL HOOP.
I BEG to inform the COTTON PRESS, MILL AGENTS that I have been appointed Agent for COUILLET & MARCINELLE IRON WORKS Co., Ld., COUILLET, BELGIUM, and that the said Co., is prepared to supply them with Hoop Iron, Steel Hoop, delivered free Bombay Harbour at cheap rates.
L. DOSOGNE, Sole Agent for India,
5 Patell-street, Fort, Bombay.

A WIDOW LADY (Roman Catholic) residing 3 miles from Canterbury, in a large house (of which she has the lease for 14 years) in a lovely and healthy situation in the Mystole Estate, but with limited income, wishes to meet with Indian Children of good family to bring up and educate. She would also be happy to offer her maternal care to those of the tenderest years, of either sex.
References and terms on application.
Address W. W., The Hill, Chartham, Canterbury, England.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 9th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from the Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be as under for passengers :—

1st Class	.....	Rs. 8
2nd do.	.....	„ 5
3rd do.	.....	„ 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.

1st Class	3 maunds	or 240 lbs.
2nd do.	2 do.	or 160 do.
3rd do.	1 do	or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.
Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.
Note.—The tickets issued by the Bhownagar Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran" on the following days :—
Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhownagar.
Steamer "Bhownagar" every Saturday from Bhownagar.
Such tickets will hold good for 7 days after which that if used they will be excessed, full charge being collected.
For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, or Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office, Bombay.
By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent,
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 27th December, 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE ..... MR. F. D. UPOO.
SUB-LESSEES ..... MESSRS. TOWERS AND GLOVER.
THURSDAY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, THURSDAY,
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME.
BENEFIT ! BENEFIT ! BENEFIT !
MISS MARIE BURTON.
ASSISTED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS.
THE SWISS COTTAGE.
TOWERS FAMILY.
THE MUDDLE PUDDLE PORTER.
KISKEY ! KISKEY ! KISKEY !
THE LAUGHING NIGGER.
Duett ..... Parting Words.
MISS M. BURTON and Mr. DOWLEY.
Sailor's Hornpipe ..... In Costume.
By a well-known Gentleman Amateur.
MAY AND DECEMBER.
MISS MARIE BURTON'S
Beautiful Songs and Ballads.
E. A. GLOVER'S
Impersonations of peculiar individuality,
The Frenchman, Happy Father, &c.
SHUFFLERIG'S PARTY.
LITTLE ADDIE TOWERS.
Concluding with
PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS.
New Songs ! New Jokes ! New Tricks !
FRIDAY NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSA TOWERS.
ENGAGED.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... GRAY DEW.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
THE ANNUAL BALL
will take place on
FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
COMMITTEE.
Major F. S. HORE.
Major M. R. WYER.
Capt. A. H. ATKINSON.
Capt. R. W. ROUGHTON.
Capt. E. FREEBORN.
Lieut. G. LUND.
Quarter-Master A. F. SOUNDY.
TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.

Vol. Single	..	..	.. Rs. 10
Vol. and 2 Ladies	..	..	.. „ 12
Non. Vol. Single	..	..	.. „ 12
„ and 2 Ladies	..	..	.. „ 15
Extra Ladies, each	..	..	.. „ 5

FOR SALE,—A. D. B. Express Rifle by Holland and Holland, very little used, in case almost complete, one of their very best made to order, and is perfectly accurate. Cost when new out of the shop, £55.—For price and further particulars apply to Wm. WATSON and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.
AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on WEDNESDAY the 21st January, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS consisting of casks cement, bottles absolute Alcohol, 3 Vols. Florentine, Cochineque, bundles and bars iron, casks tar, casks slum, loaf sugar, fire bricks, deck chairs, bottled beer, wines and spirits, photographic material, dry plates, camera, &c., spelter, tin plates, provisions, empty drums, empty bottles, cases, windowglass, deal planks, cigarettes, piece goods, one bale of silk, two casks holy-stones, wax, and various other articles.
The sail will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down. The goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.
G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 13th January, 1885.

NEW ARRIVAL.
AMERICAN PROVISIONS.

		Rs.	a.
Apples	per tin	0	7
Apricots	„	1	0
Peaches	„	1	0
Pears	„	1	0
Greengages	„	1	0
Grapes	„	1	2
Pineapples	„	1	0
Asparagus	„	1	4
Salmon	„	0	8
Corned Beef	„	1	4
„ Ham	„	1	4
„ Mutton	„	1	4
Roast Beef	„	1	0
Minced Collops	„	1	0
Collard Head	„	1	0
Lunch Tongue	„	1	0
Dried Apples	per lb	0	10

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.
BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last at the rate of Five per cent., per annum will be paid on application on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1884.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 16th, to MONDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th January, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that fresh TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for six months from 1st February, 1885, to 31st July, 1885, will be received up to 12 noon, Bombay time, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at the office of the undersigned.
1. Tenders are invited to submit two tenders specifying the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (not a pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the licence (1) if the present restriction as to the retail selling price be removed, and (2) if it be retained. Each tender should specify the amount of fee offered for the licence.
2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 which will be returned if the tenders be not accepted.
3. Any other information required may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.
4. The acceptance of any tender will be subject to the confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.
G. F. M. GRANT,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 12th January, 1885.

NOTICE.—No. 4615.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.
2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government loan paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
4. Printed tender forms, and any information in connection with the contract, can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper.
5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."
J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th December, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, RICE, AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder, in the B. I. S. N. Company's godowns.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, rice, and other sweepings, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

100 cases preserve fruits in tins.		
60	„	beer in pints and quarts.
15	„	Scotch whiskey.
5	„	confectionery.
10	„	bales grey shirtings.
5	„	grey checkes.
2	„	white mulls.
9	„	coloured sarrics,
1	„	Army cloth,
2	„	grey and white flannel.

On account of the underwriters—
1 case 11 tins saffron S. W. D. ex s.s. "Venetia."
2731—16-1 case S. W. D. Toys ex s. s. Teviot.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of wrought iron pipes.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT BOAT.
On FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jakria Bunder—
An English-built Yacht boat with her masts, sails, ropes, blocks, chains, anchor, &c., &c., as she now lies on the beach.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th January, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
BONA FIDE SALE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Prospect Lodge Altamont Road, Kumballa Hill the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best solid silver and plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frames, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome 3, 4 and 8-light hanging and wall English chandeliers, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome marble and alabaster figures, rich table ornaments, valuable books, &c., a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, Esq., changing his residence. The same comprises rich cut glass vases, very handsome porcelain and China dinner service, majolica, dessert set, solid silverware consisting of cruet, pickle and eggstands, bread basket, muffineirs, salt cellars, best electro-plated hot water and vegetable dishes, a set of spoons and forks in mahogany case, 12 pair plated handled dessert knives and forks, cutlery &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany household furniture, such as a set of dining table in ten pieces for 24 pieces, a set of telescopic dining-table in four pieces, Madras pattern and richly carved sideboard dumb waiter, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa, side card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long-arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, centre ottoman, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, ornament stands, English walnut and other inlaid, sidetable writing table, stool and easy chairs, a mahogany small size square pianoforte by Collard and Collard English 12-lights chandelier, 2, 3 and 4 lights wall shades, handsome large pier glasses in gilt frame, Venetian glass table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one firstrate marble clock by Hamilton & Co., striking hours and half hours under glass dome, with two marble table ornaments to match, first-rate oleographs and oilpaintings, in rich gilt frame by Louis Frank, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a splendid mahogany writing table, blackwood large fourpost bedstead, large bahacot, almira with sidewings, dressing, and washing tables, large collection of valuable books, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in earthern and China pots and tubs, &c., &c.
At 7 p. m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.
1 Second-hand strong English built brougham.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. each day.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the r rooms, a few articles of household furniture, such as couches, chairs, writing-dressing, and washing tables, whatnots, drawing and dining room chairs, easy folding and reclining couches, &c., &c., also office table and desks suitable for merchants' offices, &c., &c.
At 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria with removeable coach box in very good order.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab galloway quite to ride and drive.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE
AT LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.
On MONDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the surplus stock of horses, carriages, and harness, &c., &c. of the Bombay Livery Stable Company, changing its residence.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the G. I. P Railway store Depôt, Wari-bunder.
A quantity of old and unserviceable materials, &c.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gibb's-road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon W. K. HATCH.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th January, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF BLACKWOOD.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, on account of whom it may concern.
About 300 candies calicut blackwood in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
A quantity of Commissariat Stores consisting of gunny bags, empty cases, articles of provisions, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS SCANTLINGS, AND BATTENS.
On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
80 tons superior Moulmein teak boards, scantlings, and battens of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAVEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. M. B. Alphonso, viz. :—
All that piece of fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 302 square yards or thereabouts, together with the message or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Cavel-street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1,302, and bounded by the east by the house of Manoel de Mello, on the west by the house of Martino Nigri, on the south north by the house of Jose Viegas, and on the south by a public passage and the house of the late Manoel de Jesus.
Also at the same place immediately after the sale of the above, a few articles of jewellery belonging to the above estate.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Exchange Hall, No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort, several consignments of English and continental goods, consisting of fancy toys, shell goods, Bohemian glasswar., flower vases, otto bottle, tobacco and biscuit boxes, fish bowls, various kinds of perfumed soap, coloured hanging vase lamps, soiled leather portmanteau, rugs, bed straps, bags handbags, electric hair brushes, gentlemen's dressing cases, cloth brushes, school bags, camp stools, card brackets, fancy opera glasses, accordions, stationery, concertinas, tea sets, toilet sets, washhand sets, dessert services, cups and saucers, tea pots plated ware, oleographs, note books, flower vases with domes, pen holders, writing desks, &c., &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BUTCHER-STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Hajee Abdulsatar Hajee Oomer, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Goolam Mahomed alias Ahmedjee Esmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of August 1883.
All that piece of fazundaree ground belonging to the Executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, together with the messuge or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Butcher-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11 and 12 continuing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage, on the west by the said Butcher-street, on the north by the house of Peroo Moorad, and on the south by the house of Hajee Manoolla bin Budoolla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 20, Kalbadevie-road, next to the Kalbadevie Police Office, the surplus stock of fancy and sample goods, superior fancy ivory handled silk umbrellas, dress silk and satin, furniture, chintz, sets of aluminium and silver carrings and brooches, real meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, perfumery, English leather writing desks, cash boxes, English tin tea trays, courier bags, large and small powerful stereoscopes with slides, medicine chest, doz-cart whips, girths, walkingsticks, chubb's door and chest locks, a splendid fish aquarium fitted on a genuine babulwood trunk, garden water fountain, pictures in gilt, blackwood and bamboo (antique) frames, large size panoramas hanging balls, richly carved blackwood, plain teakwood and solid mohogany office and household furniture, show cases and glass door cupboards, a strong English made large size ice box, glass plated and crockery-ware, velvet carpet rugs, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, Nash, and other makers, a best electroplated 6 light candelabras, 1, 2, and 4 light kerosine oil hanging and pedestal lamps, hanging vases, lamps, table ornaments, flower vases, wearing apparels, novels and other reading books, &c., &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, superior pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant-road, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware crockery, and glassware, an English-built self-driving phaeton, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, garden plants, &c., the property of D. Cama, Esquire.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 14th January, 1885.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
REDUCED PRICE LIST
Per Box of 100. of 1,000.

Dawson's	Rs. 1	10	Rs. 15	8
Thompson	„ 1	14	„ 17	0
Pondicherry Chergots	„ 1

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the mails of the 26th Dec. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Major and Mrs C Halkett	Mr T Townsley
Mr B Smith	Mrs Vibart
Mr A C Walker	Mrs Henderson and 3 daughters
Mr J E Maude	
Mr Stapylton	Miss A Stevenson
Miss Mann	Baboo Vaisa Pastad
Miss Amos	Baboo Toomer
Mr Balmforth	Mr H D Watson
Mr O Martin	

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr Almeida Salema

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Gough	Mrs J Lloyd
Miss Ellis	Mr Forrest
Major Vansomeren	Mr Maxwell
Mr Sedgwick	Miss K J H Blake
Mrs Haig and 2 daughters	Mr T Oppenshaw
Major Hallett	Mr E C Morgan

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, having terminated their visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley at Witley Court, on Saturday visited Worcester, where they had a very popular welcome.

Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Government, has declined an offer of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt to act as mediator with the Mahdi in the Soudan.

Sir Horace Rumbold, now Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, has been appointed Minister at Athens.

At a meeting in Manchester, on Friday, the report of a deputation to Earl Granville on the subject of the West African Conference was received. Lord Granville stated that the object of the Government was to insure perfect freedom of commerce on the Congo, and that they were prepared to co-operate with other Powers for that end.

Mr. Holl, Q.C., has been appointed Judge of the Northumberland County-court, in succession to the late Mr. Bradshaw.

Mr. W. Coningham, formerly M.P. for Brighton, died on Saturday, aged 69.

A Royal Warrant was published in Tuesday's *Gazette* appointing Messrs. E. Heneage, J. Aste, G. A. Lawes, W. W. Parker, T. B. Roydon, and Warnock as additional members on the Royal Commission on the loss of ships and lives at sea.

The sexcentenary of the foundation of Peterhouse, Cambridge University, was celebrated on Monday. After a special service there was a banquet in the College-hall, at which were present, among other distinguished personages, Prince Edward of Wales, Lord Hartington, Mr. Justice Grove, and Mr. Russell Lowell, the United States Minister.

Miss Baxter, the foundress of the Round Dundee University College, died on Friday, aged 84.

A fire broke out on Saturday in the parcels office of the Great Western Railway at Windsor, and much valuable property was destroyed. There was at first a suspicion that the fire was caused by some explosive machine, but it has been ascertained that such was not the case.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. T. B. Fuller, Bishop of Niagara.

Lord Rosebery has issued a letter to the peers inviting them to state their views as to the desirability of a reform of the House of Lords.

A fire broke out early on Tuesday morning in a house in Old Montagu-street, Whitechapel. Three children were burnt to death, several others being rescued by the police and assistants.

In reply to a communication from the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, Mr. Gladstone has stated that he cannot hold out any hope that the Government would consent to an official inquiry into agricultural depression.

A meeting of agricultural labourers was held on Sunday at Doneraile, when Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Moore, M.P., advocated the maintenance of a labourers' league. The meeting passed a resolution deprecating farmers' attempts to prevent hunting.

The Harwich steamer Ipswich on Saturday ran down the steamer Stanton, near Flushing. The captain and pilot of the latter vessel were drowned.

A very violent gale raged on Saturday and Sunday over the British Islands, and many disasters on land and at sea are reported. A ferry boat on the Dee, from Connah's Quay, capsized, and three persons were drowned.

The trial of James Ellis French late Chief Inspector of Police in Dublin, for misdemeanour, concluded on Saturday with a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A boiler explosion at the Pinkgate Iron Works, Rotherham, on Friday, caused the death of one man and serious injuries to three others.

Elizabeth Gibbons, aged 55, was convicted on Friday, at the Central Criminal Court, of the wilful murder of her husband, at Hayes, near Uxbridge, and sentence of death was passed upon her.

While a number of patients in the Bicton Lunatic Asylum, near Shrewsbury, were taking exercise on Friday, one man suddenly seized a heavy bar of wood and attacked the warder, who died almost immediately from the wounds inflicted.

The Duke of Devonshire has replied to an application of his tenants in county Cork that he sees no reason for granting any abatement of rent.

The small vessel, the Echo, trading between St. Malo and Guernsey, struck on the Corbière Rocks, Jersey, on Friday night, and the 15 persons on board were all drowned.

The dead body of a woman was found at Windsor on Monday under her bed, she evidently having been brutally kicked about the head. Her husband, a tailor, Joseph Sheil, who had undergone two months' imprisonment for assaulting his wife, is charged with the murder.

Horace Jay, a public-house barman, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Monday of the murder of Florence Keemp, a young woman of whom he was jealous. Sentence of death was pronounced.

A young woman, aged 17, named Louisa Wilson, living at Woolwich, was murdered on Monday. Frederick Marshall, her sweetheart, a sailor, is in custody on suspicion.

Mr. J. J. Thomson has been elected Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, in place of Lord Rayleigh, resigned.

A family vault in Mecolop graveyard, Waterford, was broken into on Sunday night, and the coffin and remains of Mrs. Hillier, wife of Colonel Hillier, were thrown into a neighbouring stream.

Owners.—D. F. G. of Hospital.—Mr. Lacy, Ben. Ret.; Major J. S. Phillips, Ben. Ret.; Mr. W. Coningham, late M.P.; Mr. M. Headlam, J. P. for Yorkshire; Miss Baxter of Ellangowan; Sir Robert Fisico, Bart.; Admiral Sir R. Mundy, G.C.B.; W. Overend, Q.C.

LORD WOLSELEY and the head-quarters of the Nile expedition have reached Korti. The navigation of the river becomes more difficult daily, and one boat was lost, with all its contents, near Korti, but the men on board were saved.

The Egyptian Government has informed the German and Russian representatives that the Khedive had no objection to the admission of those Powers to representation on the Caisse as soon as an understanding to that effect was arranged between the signories of the Liquidation Law. This reply is stated to be unsatisfactory to Germany and Russia.

According to a despatch from Shanghai, published in *Le National*, a Paris newspaper, the Chinese Government has made overtures to the French Minister in that city for a pacific arrangement, but M. Ferry has telegraphed a refusal, declaring that the question must now be settled by arms.

The rejection by the Reichstag of the vote for an assistant to Prince Bismarck in the Foreign Department is generally censured throughout Germany by a large majority of votes, and addresses have been sent to the Prince expressing that opinion.

Ministerial assurances have been given in Paris that the French Government has no desire nor intention to interfere with the independence of Siam. With regard to the treaty repudiated by the King of Cambodia, as being unauthorized, the French Government maintains that its terms are justified by their position as a protecting Power.

It is officially confirmed from Berlin that the German flag has been hoisted in portions of New Guinea and some of the neighbouring islands.

The Victorian Government has invited the other Australian Governments, to unite in protesting against these annexations.

The Supreme Court at Leipsic on Friday pronounced judgment on the appeal of Madame von Kolomine, confirming the decision of the Darmstadt Court annulling the lady's morganatic marriage with the Grand Duke of Hesse.

It is reported from Cape Town that a number of armed Boers are leaving the Transvaal for the border, despite the efforts of the President to prevent them. This statement, however, is denied from Pretoria.

A telegram from Pekin states there is a great amount of sickness among the French troops and sailors. The Chinese Government is stated to be making active preparations for war.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Coldstream, B C S	Lieut J G Hunter, B S C
Mr F O Mellekjohn, B C S	Surg M O'Dwyer, B
Mr E N Homan, B U C S	Cond J Lymington, B
Mr S M Israil, B U C S	Sub-Cond W Steele, B
Mr J Louis, B U C S	Mr G T Egan, M U C S
Mr R Dinwiddie, B U C S	Co Woulfe Hay, M S C
Major W F Trotter, B S C	Lieut E E Forbes, M S C
Major A J C Cunningham, R Eng	Lieut C E Poynder, M S C
Capt J A C Wedderburn, B S C	Surg C Adams, M B, M S C
Capt C Hogge, B S C	Capt W A Wetherall, Bo
	Lieut P R Legh, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Col R W D Morton, B S C, 36 days	Mr C E Gael, M U C S, 5 mo
Major H Paterson, B S C, 1 mo	Capt E V P Monteith, Bo S C, 6 mo
Mr T M Horsfall, M U C S, 6 mo	Surg A S Faulkner, Bo, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R F Rampini, M U C S	Mr A L Lister, M U C S
Mr W F Mores, B U C S	Lieut-Col J Jacob, Bo S C
Lieut E S Masters, B S C	Major A M Hogg, Bo S C
Surg-Major R C Chandos, B	Sub-Cond W E Joyce, Bo
Surg J G Hancock, M B, B	

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

THE Egyptian Government replied on Saturday, Dec. 20, to the claim of Germany and Russia to have representation on the Caisse of the Public Debt. On that day Herr von Derenthal and M. Hitrovo, the Consuls-General of Germany and Russia, called upon Nubar Pasha, and requested that they might together have an interview with him in order to reiterate their request for an answer to the demand of the two Powers. The *Standard*'s correspondent says :—

"The interview lasted nearly two hours, and was not of a pleasant or amicable nature. Nubar Pasha repeated his assurance that he believed that there was no radical objection to the demand but that under present circumstances he was unable to give any affirmative reply until the other Powers had offered their opinion upon the general Egyptian question and the English proposals. The Consuls, however, refused to accept this answer, and pressed for a definite acceptance or refusal of the demand. Nubar Pasha pointed out that the Law of Liquidation which was ratified by all the Powers specified that two Commissioners only were to be appointed and the assent of all the signatory Powers would be necessary before making a change. He had already, he said, a severe lesson of the strict manner in which the Powers were determined that the Law of Liquidation should be carried out, and he was surprised that he should now be asked by them to violate the law in another particular after punishing him for the violation of one of its provisions. He intimated that if he further pressed in the matter he should have no course open to him but to resign office. In spite of this assertion, the Consuls insisted upon their point, and finally succeeded in obtaining from Nubar the assurance that if the other Powers accepted the demand he would ratify their decision. Two or three days have been given, nominally to allow the matter to be laid before the Powers, but really to see what course England, the one Power likely to object, will take in these critical circumstances. The future of our position in Egypt depends upon the reply, and public curiosity is naturally excited to the highest pitch as to the decision of England in the matter."

The Paris *National* says that the British financial proposals with regard to Egypt have been definitely rejected by the French Government, and that M. Waddington will transmit a reply to that effect to Lord Granville, without, however, stating the intentions of the French Government, which will be kept strictly secret. This statement meets with little credence in well-informed circles.

With regard to the demand of Germany and Russia to obtain seats at the Caisse of the Egyptian Debt, the Russian *Nord* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg which deserves notice :—

"After saying that Europe has understood that "it is impossible to permit the prolongation of a state of things so eminently harmful to the common interests of the Powers," the writer of this letter contends that a solution has become all the more urgent because the political movement has been so to say, turned out of its customary rut, and is now tending towards colonial acquisitions. Egypt is necessarily destined to become the key of that new policy, and the writer of this letter believes that the present awakening of the European Powers to the importance of colonies, and consequently of Egypt, cannot fail to result in a settlement of the Egyptian question which will be favourable to the Continental Powers. The conclusion of this letter is of more than common interest. The writer says :—"The consequence of the Russo-German intervention, supported by three other Powers, may, from what I hear from a good source, be the formation of a Mixed Commission that would be charged to study on the spot whether the proposals recently enunciated by the various Cabinets by the British Government are well or ill-founded."

The London correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* telegraphs that he had a long interview with the ex-Khedive Ismail. His Highness expressed his surprise at Nubar Pasha's answer to the German and Russian representatives at Cairo, and said that he was unable to agree on the question of the engagement of the Egyptian Prime Minister. The Caisse de la Dette, continued Ismail, had been created by himself several years before the passing of the Law of Liquidation. He (Ismail) had then invited all the great European Powers to designate Commissioners for the Caisse. Four Powers nominated their Commissioners. The German Consul-General declared that his Government did not consider it opportune just at that time also to designate a Commissioner, but that it reserved itself the right of nomination at any time. The Russian Consul at that time declared that Russia, not having the great financial interests in Egypt, did not consider it necessary for them to nominate a Commissioner. "Both Powers had been," continued the ex-Khedive, "invited to designate Commissioners for the Caisse, which right they accepted, but only for the time being did not act upon. It is, therefore inexplicable to me," said Ismail, "how Nubar can to-day ask for the concert of some of the other Powers for the purpose of limiting a German and Russian Commissioner of the Caisse. Germany as well as Russia, have possessed this right since the Caisse was created, and they only had not considered it necessary at any previous time until to-day to make use of their rights, which is equal to that of the other four Powers, who had at once nominated Commissioners. The Caisse is, and was intended to be, an international institution, and I (Ismail) cannot see what difference it can make for the 'internationalisation' of the Caisse, whether there are four or six Powers represented. One thing is certain, the admission of Germany and Russia to the Caisse has been indorsed by its author. These powers had accepted the offer, and only deferred the nomination of Commissioners, and the Law of Liquidation has made no change whatever in this matter."

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Korti, says that the last boats of the expedition are not now expected there much before the middle of February, and that the campaign is likely to extend into the hot season. The most serious anxiety is beginning to be felt at the continued absence of news from Khartoum ; and, even making every allowance for the difficulty of messengers getting through, the long silence seems to confirm the persistent rumours that Gordon is in possession of Khartoum with the Turks in Egypt, and us their allies they nevertheless appeal to the moral support of the Ottoman Caliph.

Lord Granville, however, must not delude himself with the idea that he can make the Sultan any more the tool of his policy. English influence of this sort was exhausted two years ago by Lord Dufferin ; and the new alliance which must be entered on if we are to succeed in Egypt or to keep peace in the Soudan, must be one for good purposes and not for evil. The Sultan is personally a good man, and desires reforms ; a bitter experience has taught him, no doubt, the enormous difficulty of his position, cajoled by diplomatic ingenuities, though our new Ambassador be more crafty than Lord Dufferin himself. Lord Dufferin fortunately has removed from a position where he had long ceased to have the smallest influence, and his successor, by a frank policy of friendship, may repair the breach of cordial relations which, believe me, is neither small nor imaginary at the present moment. The position of our Ambassador at Constantinople two months ago, when I was there, can only be described as one of absolute Coventry. Lord Dufferin, for six months before he left, had not once seen the Sultan.

In the meantime, for the sake of the vast interests involved in England's connexion with Mahomedan lands, let no time be lost. Another bloody victory over the enemy, if he cannot be driven at the moment from their stations. Half of our cavalry then charged down at full speed, endeavouring to frighten the camels, but the animals remained quietly kneeling, and there was no confusion whatever in the square. This experiment was considered as most satisfactory, and its success will not improbably exercise a considerable influence in determining the future course of the campaign. The boats arrive here with their stores in a disgraceful condition, and for their crews intact. At present the troops are daily receiving rations of fresh meat, and efforts will be made to feed them on local supplies all the way up to Khartoum with the exception of such articles as the English stores save in the matter of groceries. The reports which we receive as to the abundance of food supplies in the neighbourhood of the river afford fair warrant for hope that it will be possible to carry this plan into successful execution."

Telegraphing from Debbeh on Monday afternoon, Dec. 22, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that a runner who had arrived from a point near Berber reported that a cavalry force of 14,000 men with seven battle-flags, around each of which 2,000 men are rallied, having been sent by the Mahdi to reinforce Osman Digma, and learning that the English had advanced to Korti, have halted at Berber. The messenger states further that they have decided to remain there, and fight us at that place, that the Mahdi is still reported near Omderman, and that Khartoum is completely invested. A telegram from the Mudir of Dongola of Tuesday's date announces that a Bedawee has arrived there from Omderman, which place he left fifteen days before. The man, after having been a prisoner there with the Mahdi's uncle, was sent with a letterto Mohammed El Khair, the Mahdi's Ameer at Berber, stating that, in compliance with the request for reinforcements in view of the approach of the English, the Mahdi has despatched seven corps to Berber. The Bedawee adds that Khashmil, Mous, who was sent by General Gordon to Shendy, has returned to Khartoum with troops and boats.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Telegraphing from Korti on Dec 26, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Christmas festivities there were attended by Lord Wolseley and his staff. All passed off admirably. Before the concert began Colonel Swaine, the military secretary, announced that telegrams had been received by Lord Wolseley and General Sir R. Buller, expressing the united best wishes of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Hartington to the generals and troops at this festive season, and that success might attend their efforts. The correspondent adds that he has noticed numbers of natives from upcountry passing along both banks of the river towards north with their families. Evidently, he observes, these Arabs are seeking to escape from their villages before the arrival of the English troops.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says that one of the Messrs. Cook estimates that the cost of the campaign will be covered by a sum of £15,000,000, provided there be no severe fighting.

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MR. WILFRID BLUNT OFF TO THE MAHDI.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S offer to mediate between the British Government and the Mahdi, it seems, is substantially the same that he made to Mr. Gladstone in April last. After discussion with his colleagues the Premier then sent the following reply :—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 30th of April, 1884. My dear Blunt,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to thank you for your offer to act as mediator in the Soudan, of which, however, Her Majesty's Government are not able to make use, inasmuch as it must already be known throughout that region that they, in common with the Government of Egypt, have no other desire than to promote the evacuation of the country and the restoration of its liberties.—Believe me, yours truly, Horace Seymour." It is explained that if the offer should now be accepted Mr. Blunt would at once proceed to Constantinople, and there obtain further authority from the Sultan, armed with which he would undertake, without military escort, and accompanied only by one friend from Cairo, to travel with all speed to the Soudan, and there have a friendly interview with the so-called Mahdi. He does not doubt that this interview would result in the rescue of General Gordon and the raising of the siege of Khartoum without the intervention of Lord Wolseley's troops, and he begs to say that no time be now lost there is yet time to do this before the arrival of Lord Wolseley at Khartoum.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt writes as follows to the *Times* :—

Your leading article of this morning on my proposed mediation in the Soudan calls for comment under various heads. First, as to my communication to Mr. Gladstone of last April, which you rightly describe as a rather extraordinary one. The circumstances under which I made it were as follows :—Knowing that Mr. Gladstone was not himself originally responsible for General Gordon's mission (for it was decided upon in a hurry by three Cabinet Ministers in his absence), and foreseeing that, notwithstanding his repugnance to accept the full consequences of so rash a venture, he would be driven into new complications of a warlike character, I put myself into communication with certain persons who have been throughout this affair in correspondence with the Soudan, to ascertain whether a peaceable solution was not possible, and I speedily discovered that no real difficulty existed if only the proper means were taken. I could have either gone myself or put others in the way of going to the Mahdi without special risk, and with the certainty of success, in reception. It was necessary, however, in order to effect any result favourable to General Gordon that I should be empowered to assure the Mahdi that the Government would be willing to drop all idea of the quarrel with England, for it cannot be too strongly stated that the faith of our Government in Lower Egypt, with regard to what Lord Granville has once found it calling "the prudent development of liberal institutions," has never been shaken by me there and in the Soudan (for the movement is the same) wholly sceptical in our regard. For that reason I wrote to Mr. Gladstone making my offer, and I have every reason to believe that it was not unfavourably regarded by him. The war party, however, in the Cabinet succeeded in persuading Mr. Gladstone the General Gordon was really in no danger, and the Mahdi therefore ready to accept the chief of the Soudan army, and also in his own power to persuade these that it is their true interest to take England at her word, and to believe Mr. Gladstone's promise that they have no other end in view than the evacuation of the garrison and the restoration of their liberties. His journey, proceeding by Constantinople, he computes would occupy just as much time as the actual siege of Khartoum, which, should the Government's answer I let the matter rest.

Thirdly, you say it is unfortunate I cannot altogether dispense with the arm of the flesh in my present negotiation. You misunderstand me. It is no part of my proposal to rely upon any but moral weapons, and I should make it a first condition with the Government that in the case of failure no effort should be made to help me. The Sultan's authority which I should invoke is not his temporal arm, but the spiritual influence which as Emir el-Mumenin he is able to exercise without moving a regiment of lifting a finger.

Lastly, as to the reality of this power of the Sultan's to control events in the Soudan, and the necessity of our making our peace with him if we would have peace at all there or in Egypt. I have been for months in constantinople, and though excluded from Egypt, I know all that passes there and I know, too, the true status of the Mahdi and his position towards the Porte, and I can assure you that I have not taken in what I affirmed to Mr. Hodgson Pratt, that the Sultan Abdul Hamid holds at this hour the key of the moral situation. Four years ago there were elements in the East and especially among Arabs, which seriously menaced his religious authority. I was myself the first to draw attention to them, and it would have been possible then for a European Government to have made of them a rampart against the Ottoman Caliphate. But European aggression has put an end to all this, and the dissensions of Mahomedans have ended in an acceptance, such as it never before obtained, of the Sultan's authority as the sole remaining strength for Islam. This is entirely independent of the question whether the administration of the Porte is good or bad. The Soudanese see in the Sultan not a Turkish prince, but the chief of their religion ; and while they are fighting fiercely against the Turks in Egypt and us their allies they nevertheless appeal to the moral support of the Ottoman Caliph.

Lord Granville, however, must not delude himself with the idea that he can make the Sultan any more the tool of his policy. English influence of this sort was exhausted two years ago by Lord Dufferin ; and the new alliance which must be entered on if we are to succeed in Egypt or to keep peace in the Soudan, must be one for good purposes and not for evil. The Sultan is personally a good man, and desires reforms ; a bitter experience has taught him, no doubt, the enormous difficulty of his position, cajoled by diplomatic ingenuities, though our new Ambassador be more crafty than Lord Dufferin himself. Lord Dufferin fortunately has removed from a position where he had long ceased to have the smallest influence, and his successor, by a frank policy of friendship, may repair the breach of cordial relations which, believe me, is neither small nor imaginary at the present moment. The position of our Ambassador at Constantinople two months ago, when I was there, can only be described as one of absolute Coventry. Lord Dufferin, for six months before he left, had not once seen the Sultan.

In the meantime, for the sake of the vast interests involved in England's connexion with Mahomedan lands, let no time be lost. Another bloody victory over the enemy, if he cannot be driven at the moment from their stations. Half of our cavalry then charged down at full speed, endeavouring to frighten the camels, but the animals remained quietly kneeling, and there was no confusion whatever in the square. This experiment was considered as most satisfactory, and its success will not improbably exercise a considerable influence in determining the future course of the campaign. The boats arrive here with their stores in a disgraceful condition, and for their crews intact. At present the troops are daily receiving rations of fresh meat, and efforts will be made to feed them on local supplies all the way up to Khartoum with the exception of such articles as the English stores save in the matter of groceries. The reports which we receive as to the abundance of food supplies in the neighbourhood of the river afford fair warrant for hope that it will be possible to carry this plan into successful execution."

MR. BLUNT INTERVIEWED.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* writes :—Mr. Wilfrid Blunt had an interview the other night with one of the principal agents of the Mahdi, whom he had especially sent for to confer with in the interests of peace. What he learned from this personage has confirmed him in the conviction that he could without serious risk undertake certainty of success, proceed on the mission he has proposed to execute. Mr. Blunt has absolute confidence in the good faith and in the power of those by whom he will be connected in the Mahdi camp. Abdullah Wady is said to be the chief of the Soudan army, and also in his own power to persuade these that it is their true interest to take England at her word, and to believe Mr. Gladstone's promise that they have no other end in view than the evacuation of the garrison and the restoration of their liberties. His journey, proceeding by Constantinople, he computes would occupy just as much time as the actual siege of Khartoum, which, should the Government's answer I let the matter rest.

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Telegraphing from Debbeh on Monday afternoon, Dec. 22, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that a runner who had arrived from a point near Berber reported that a cavalry force of 14,000 men with seven battle-flags, around each of which 2,000 men are rallied, having been sent by the Mahdi to reinforce Osman Digma, and learning that the English had advanced to Korti, have halted at Berber. The messenger states further that they have decided to remain there, and fight us at that place, that the Mahdi is still reported near Omderman, and that Khartoum is completely invested. A telegram from the Mudir of Dongola of Tuesday's date announces that a Bedawee has arrived there from Omderman, which place he left fifteen days before. The man, after having been a prisoner there with the Mahdi's uncle, was sent with a letterto Mohammed El Khair, the Mahdi's Ameer at Berber, stating that, in compliance with the request for reinforcements in view of the approach of the English, the Mahdi has despatched seven corps to Berber. The Bedawee adds that Khashmil, Mous, who was sent by General Gordon to Shendy, has returned to Khartoum with troops and boats.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

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Baring and Nubar, and took the unfortunate step of accepting the Khedive's mandate. All the ruin of his plan of peace may be traced to this.

I may as well explain why the Soudanese were specially angered at General Gordon's appearance at Khartoum as Tewfik Pasha's envoy. Their quarrel with Tewfik dated from his reappointment of Riaz, their bitterest enemy, as Minister, and from his having arrested, after Tel-el-Kebir, their great religious chief at Cairo, Sheykh el Aleyah, the chief of the Malekite sect, which is their own. This venerable man was thrown by Riaz in prison and there died, not without suspicion of poison, in the early days of the restoration ; and the Soudanese have always laid the crime at Tewfik's door. It is only too likely to be a just suspicion, for El Aleyah had signed the fetwa deposing Tewfik when he joined Beauchamp Seymour after the bombardment ; and when the rest of the religious sheykhs had made their peace with the restored régime the old man had proudly refused. In any case, General Gordon's chance of making peace in the Soudan was gone from the day he entered the Khedive's doors.

On my return to England in March I found all the world turned upside down on account of the General's danger, and I saw Brocklehurst and others of his friends who had a plan of rescuing him by a private armed expedition of their own ; and I was invited, as one of Gordon's friends, to join the enterprise. But it is clear that with the principles I hold I could not do this ; for much as I loved Gordon, I loved freedom and justice better, and I refused to be a party to any act of violence against the Arabs. I promised my friends, however, to assist, if ever it should be in my power, in peaceful negotiations, and I set at once to work to open a way to these. The result was my letter to Mr. Gladstone, who knows me well enough to be sure that I would not talk at random on a matter of such importance, and who therefore did not despise my offer. It was frustrated partly by the war section of the cabinet, partly by Sir Evelyn Baring, who returned to England while the matter was under discussion, and there my part in the matter ended. Since then I have been at Constantinople, where I have cleared my mind on many subjects, and formed juster views of the Sultan's character, ideas, and influence. Things have immensely changed in the empire in the last three years, and Abdul Hamid has gained a moral ascendency he did not in his earlier years possess. He is now absolute at Constantinople, as no S..... ever was, and the range of his influence has been vastly extended. You distrust him, you say. I do not. Abdul Hamid respects the religious law, and in that lies all virue in a Mahomedan Prince.

You ask me about my plan for making peace in the Soudan. It rests first upon the identity of the Mahdi's cause with Arabi's. Many of my Egyptian friends, or, at any rate, of the friends of my friends, are in Soudan, and I am myself, as they well know, known by name to their leader, and my having stood by the Egyptians in their evil days will serve me now. They know that I am not a mere agent of the foreign Government, ready to cajole them ; that I really wish their welfare, and that I have no personal object. In the second place, I count upon the Sultan's countenance of my efforts in the cause of peace, his Mahomedan independence, and the maintenance of his Caliphal rights, which fit him unfavourably regarded him. The war party, however, in the Cabinet succeeded in persuading Mr. Gladstone the General Gordon was really in no danger, and the Mahdi therefore ready to accept the chief of the Soudan army, and also in his own power to persuade these that it is their true interest to take England at her word, and to believe Mr. Gladstone's promise that they have no other end in view than the evacuation of the garrison and the restoration of their liberties. His journey, proceeding by Constantinople, he computes would occupy just as much time as the actual siege of Khartoum, which, should the Government's answer I let the matter rest.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

MONEY in London shows a slightly dearer tendency again, the rates of discount quoted by Reuter being 4 per cent. on 3 and 3½ per cent. on 6 months' bills, an advance of ¼ and ⅛ respectively. The Paris rate of exchange on London, too, is quoted 1 centime higher, which is confirmatory of the enhanced rates of discount; but Stock Exchange quotations exhibit no change, with the one exception of Consols, which are ⅛ better at 99⅞.

Private telegrams, we hear, report the failure of a firm of cotton brokers in Liverpool, and, as we had occasion to remark when alluding to a similar circumstance a few days ago, an uneasy feeling prevails both in Liverpool and London. Losses in produce during the past season fell heavily on both markets, and it has almost been a matter for surprise that the effect has not been more apparent earlier.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady, the sales, however, being again only 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices remain unaltered, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. lower all round, and in New York ready Cotton is 1-16 cent., futures 5 points lower. The depressing influence, of course, is the comparatively free receipts at the American ports, which, so far, look much more like a 6 million than a 5½ million crop. The comparison to date is :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts	27,000	13,000	33,000
Three days' "	50,000	31,000	58,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,167,000	3,660,000	3,928,000

Cotton has remained extremely dull here to-day. Buyers have mostly reduced their rates Rs. 2 per candy, but sellers are as firm as ever almost. The absence of ready Cotton on the Green is a strong sustaining influence, and receipts are increasing but slowly, the indications being in favour of only about 18,000 bales for the week ending on Thursday, against double the quantity in the corresponding week last year. This in fact has been about the proportion throughout since the beginning of November, the figures up to last Thursday being 125,000, as compared with 250,000 bales. Current quotations to-day for new Cotton are :—

Good Bengals, February ..... Rs. 161 per candy.
" Omras, March ..... " 198 to Rs. 200 "
" Broach ..... " 226 to " 227 "
" Dholleras, April ..... " 200 to " 201 "

WHEAT and SEEDS show no quotable change. A fair business is doing in the former article at previous rates.

FREIGHTS are very firm for near loading, 27s. 6d. being the current rate all round both for U. K. and Continental ports. Forward, however, the market is, if anything, a shade easier, a steamer having been fixed for March at 25s. U. K., 26s. 3d. Continent.

COALS.—The market is rather at a standstill. Buyers are holding off for a further decline, while home advices are rather firmer.

EXCHANGE has been easier again. The Banks show increased willingness to buy, but bills do not come out to any extent. Bank paper is partially 1-32d. lower, but previous rates are still quoted for mercantile bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 3-32 to ¼d.	"
Credits 2 months' sight	1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Francs "	2·06	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer, the absence of firmness in money giving more confidence to speculators. Fours have advanced to Rs. 98½, and Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 101.

SHARES remain in pretty much the same position. Spinning Mills are still weak, and where business has been done it has mostly meant a concession of Rs. 10 per share. Anglo-Indians are down to Rs. 102, Dhurrumseys to Rs. 345. In Bombay Flour Mills business has been done at Rs. 80 premium.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	96

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,304	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	520
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	80,000	100	100	Rs. 2	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	425
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	98
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	220
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	200	..	23
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
City of Bombay	800	1,00	1,000	..	760
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,0.0	..	345
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,0.0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 37½	76
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	615
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	50	5	..	520
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	300
Hindustan Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	740
Hinguhat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 70	1,150
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	500	Rs. 20	500
Indian Manfg. Co., Ld.	685	1,00	1,00	..	800
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5 0	500	Rs. 40	590
Jawraa Bhailoo	1,00	1,00	1,02	Rs. 40	1,15
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	69
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	900
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	3,000
Mahalukhmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	775
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,205
Maxagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 65	1,300
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	650
NaigaumCottonClean ning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	132½
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	900
Oriental	6,720	625	625	Rs. 95	815
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	310
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	250	250	6¼	215
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	150
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	..	800
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	673	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,380
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	215-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	50

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	14,000	700	700	Rs. 30	760
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	155
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 1/2	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	191
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	98
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	575
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	420
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	106
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,375
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	83
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	118
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	324
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	223
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	1½	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	55
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Scundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	93
Telephone Co' Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	15
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	102
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	...	105

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Esmeralda, 381 tons, Captain E. Jarnion, will sail to-day for False Point in ballast.

THE steamer Dilsberg, 967 tons, Captain J. Kirkpatrick, will sail to-day for London and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J. Craig, sailed yesterday for Genoa, Glasgow via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons Captain G. A. Guard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (14th Dec.), with a general cargo, and Mr. Mitchell, as a passenger.

THE A.-H. Lloyd's Co's steamer Thiabe, Captain C. Bechtinger, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Fratt, Mr. Pontz, and two deck.

THE steamer Fidele Primaveal, 1,067 tons, Captain Henry P. Shilston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, (1st Jan.), with a carco of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackentosh & Co.

THE barque Slangevecht, 394 tons, Captain G. Kakker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (29th Nov.), with a cargo of 6,958 bags sugar, and 51 casks rum. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons Captain J. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dy Surg. Genl R. W. Meadowes, Mr. Banner, Mr Burnside, Mr. Galbraith, and 73 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	FidelePrimaveal(s	Shilston	Moulmein, Jan. 1.
	Siam (s)	Ashdown	London, Dec. 17.
	I. M. S. Canning	Cresgh	Kurrachee, Jan. 10.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Carr	Portsmouth, Dec.
	Slangevecht	Kakker	Mauritius, Nov. 29.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Guard	Glasgow, Dec. 14.
	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Kurrachee, Jan. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Kashgar (s)	Peck	China &c.
	Sirdhana (s)	Livingston	Calcutta &c.
	Parulia (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf.
	Thiabe (s)	Bechtinger	Calcutta &c.
	Asia (s)	Craig	Genoa &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Dilsberg, Kirkpatrick, to London and Havre.
Barque Esmeralda, Jarnion, to False Point.
Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer County of Salop, to Port Said.
" Clan Forbes, to Liverpool and Perim.
" Henry Balckow, to Persian Gulf.
" Assyria, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
" Pachumba, to Katty war, Coast and Kurrachee.
Schooner Aljofre, to Inhambain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
9 Soteria ..... Colombo.
10 Inch Murren ..... Ardrossan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FROM LONDON.

Hensada s—241 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally ; 50 cases matches, Nabobbhoy Mahomedally ; 5,950 plates hard spelter, Hurrydass Goculdass ; 5 casks tallow, S S Narrel walls ; 20 cases castor oil, Tyebally Sumsoodin ; 25 cases copper sheets, Ralli Brothers ; 90 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 25 cases matches, A. Dawood Chan ; 20 cases matches, M, Moosa Bhoga.

Bokhara s—20 cases varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co ; 50 barrels cement, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 200 boxes candles, Essofally Sumsoodin and Co ; 12 cases provisions, and cheese, J J de Souza ; 17 cases cheese, ham and bacon, Treacher and Co.

Hydaspes s—18 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Friary s—33 packages papers, &c. P. Shapoorjee ; 25 barrels rosine grease, Latham, Abercrombie and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—150 kegs sulphate of copper, Hurrydass Goculdass.

Asia s—6 packages earthenwaree S. Mahomed Cassum.

Friary s—12 packages earthenwaree C. Cassum Manjee ; 16 packages earthenware and plaster of Paris, Manjeebhoy Canjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Beverll s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell & Co ; 44 bales wool, Rajoomull Ramchunder ; 20 bales wool, Radha Kisan Narrandass ; 51 bales wool, Girdhurdass Rangoomull ; 95 bales wool, Heeranund Khildas ; 35 bales wool, R. Mahomed ; 102 bales hemp, Ewart, Latham & Co ; 690 cwts myrabolams, Gopal Shewram.

Losanda s—3,000 cwts bones, Allarakha Canjee.

Daisy Morris s—800 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 500 cwts bones, Soojawoodin Moordin ; 500 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Prince Llewelyn s—13 bales hides, Merally Humeer ; 14 bales skins, Shuruffbhoy Abdoobhoy & Co ; 4 bales skins, Esmail Peerdina.

Dilsburg s—75 cwts dry coprs, Essa Thamar.

Massilia s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co ; 155 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co ; 8824 cwts cloves, David Sassoon and Co ; 3,250 cwts myrabolams and 3272 cwts babul, Hiridas Goculdas ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Mohr and Co ; 648 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

Hemzada s—424 cwts oilbannun, Ally Mahomed Hassum ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Vindolana s—470 cwts cotton, seed and 8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Darlington s—400 bales cotton Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfuss and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Irine Morris s—350 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Dilsburg s—2 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 6282 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Inchrohona s—1,4334 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—43 chests opium, the B. and P. S. N. Co ; 2 bales cotton and 150 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—44 chests opium, Oomapaty Vishvanath.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th January, 1885.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·930
Temperature of the Air	74·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·3
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	217

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Fraser, Lieut., 1st Belooch Regt., on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 13.

Watkins, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Roorkee.
Halkett, Major, 30th Punjab N. I., from leave, from England.
Hallett, Major, Dy Judge Advocate, from leave, from England.
MacNeece, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Flanagan, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Ferguson, Surg., on duty, from Dhulia.
Percy, Major, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 13.

Hallett, Major, Dy Judge Advocate, from leave, to
Alexander, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 14.

The annual report for the year 1883-84 can be obtained at Head-quarters from this date.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make arrangements for the firing for "The Bayley Company Challenge Shield," "The Wyer Cup" and Company matches as soon as possible. The dates, when settled, should be sent to the Adjutant.

There will be church parade on Sunday next, the 18th inst. Fall in, in front of the Gymkhana at 5-15 p. m. Red uniform with helmets and side arms to be worn. Members attending this parade will be allowed to count 3 points for the prizes given by the Commandant.

Members who propose trying for a place in the representative team at Wimbledon should send in their names to the Adjutant and arrange three days for preliminary practices. The names already given in are Vol. W. Watkins, Vol. T. H. Stephens and Le Corpl Sharpe.

The ranges 500 and 800 are reserved for E. Company on Wednesday, 28th, and Saturday, 31st, for the Wyer Cup. Ranges 200, 300 and 700 on Wednesday, 4th Feb., and on Saturday, 7th Feb., for the Bayley Shield. Ranges 300 and 500 on the following dates for the Wyer Company Challenge Cup :—11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th Feb.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
DENTAL SURGEON,
18, RAMPART ROW,
May be consulted daily from 10 till 5.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irreparable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
48 Rampart-row, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-15 p.m., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University.

P. PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th January, 1885.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
(2 DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1847.

THIS SOCIETY, established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading-room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members. Rs. 150 ; ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Re. 1 per month, or 8 annas per week. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—January 10, at 37 Mazagon Road, the wife of H. W. Graham, of a son.

DEATH.

MISTRY—January 13, at Bandora near the Bridge, Ruttonbai, wife of Cooverjee Cowasjee Mistry and sister of Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee Dubash, aged 69 years. Funeral will take place at 8 a.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALL—January 2, at Alipore, the wife of L. M. M. Hall, Esq., 12th K.-G. Regiment, of a daughter.

GARDNER—January 8, at Bareilly, the wife of E. B. Gardner, Surgeon-Major, I. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

URMSTON—January 5, at Agra, Ellen Janet, relict of the late Major Lambert Brabazon Urmston, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, aged 67 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885.

THE message which Prince Bismarck addressed to the British Government in his speech in the Reichstag on Monday on the colonial policy of Germany was characteristically blunt, and not a few people may be disposed to discount its significance by the familiar reminder that it is "only pretty Fanny's way." But there is no reason for doubting that he meant what he said when he threatened England that if she thwarted the colonial policy of Germany, Germany for her part might be unable to support England's policy in other questions deeply interesting to her. The Chancellor is not given to blustering for blustering's sake, and it is something more than the mood of the moment which he expresses, even when he is in a passion. He is an Absolute, but not Sir Anthony. We must look upon this speech, therefore, as no mere ebullition of temper, but as the expression of a real purpose. What that purpose is it is not difficult to divine. The negotiations with England which are recorded in the recently issued Whitebook have shown Prince Bismarck that in dealing with Lord Granville and Lord Derby there is something to be got by being blunt and outspoken. He has lately had an admirable opportunity for taking the measure of the two statesmen who are responsible, the one directly and the other indirectly, for the colonial policy of England in relation to German expansion. If he has persuaded himself that a minatory tone is sure to make an impression in the Colonial Office in London, we can see nothing in the recent despatches of Lord Derby to discourage the notion. He has so thoroughly beaten the Colonial Secretary at every point in the Angra Pequena negotiations, he has ascertained so clearly what are the powers of resistance in that department under its present management, that it is no wonder that he should believe in the efficacy of a little bluster at this stage. After this, he no doubt calculates, it will be more easy than ever to give to his colonial policy such developments as he may please. All this is discouraging and humiliating enough for us. An Administration strong in the management of its foreign and colonial departments would never be hectored and bullied in this way. It is only because Prince Bismarck has of late had such convincing proofs of a want of courage in the departments presided over by Lord Derby and Lord Granville that he ventures thus to shake his fists at England, and to threaten what he will do if she puts her interests in the way of his. This speech, in truth, is the natural complement to the Angra Pequena despatches, and it is really humiliating only because of its relation to the story told in those unedifying papers. One Government cannot twice surrender to another, as the British Government have surrendered to Germany in this business, after having put forward absurd and extravagant pretensions, without depriving itself for a long time to come of half its power of resistance so far as that particular Government is concerned. Let no one flatter himself that the case is not as bad as it was represented in the German Whitebook. The English Colonial Office have published their papers on the subject, and the notion that these would put a better complexion upon it is altogether unwarranted. The case is as bad as it appeared to be when we had only the German version of it, and at the best it must be admitted that the action of the two English Ministers invites, if it does not justify, the hectoring line which Prince Bismarck is now taking in regard to England. One extenuating circumstance may, indeed, be pleaded in Lord Derby's behalf. He has discovered just in time that it would be as well to forestall German designs upon the coast of Zululand, and the hoisting of a British flag in Port Durnford and in St. Lucia Bay, and the assertion of a British protectorate over Pondoland, are, all things considered, very remarkable exceptions to Lord Derby's usual reliance upon a course of prudent inactivity.

The report of this speech will not give the Colonial public great occasion for satisfaction. The notion prevails amongst them that the colonial policy of England has for too long been conducted with too much regard to the susceptibilities of Germany. Some very singular observations to that effect are quoted by a Brisbane correspondent from some of the Queensland papers. The idea is no doubt inaccurate in form. Lord Derby probably has had no particular desire to please Prince Bismarck, and his weak attempt, first to warn off the Germans from South-Western Africa, and then to impose absurd and unheard-of conditions upon their annexation of the Angra Pequena territory, show that when once aroused he can play the *rôle* of the "forcible-feebles" before Prince Bismarck as well as anyone. But he takes a good deal of rousing, and when he is aroused he has a fatal disposition for doing or saying the wrong thing. No one seems to have had less belief than he had in the intention of the Germans to gain a footing in New Guinea. The confidence with which he assured the Queenslanders the year before last that they were altogether wrong in supposing that any foreign Power had designs upon the island is remembered throughout Australia. So also is remembered the earnestness with which he applied himself to the congenial task of throwing cold water upon the Government of Queensland. He probably recognizes, now that Germany has annexed the north-eastern part of New Guinea, that the Queenslanders were not dreaming when they anticipated a German descent upon the island. Whether we regard on the one hand Lord Derby's dealings with the colonists themselves, or on the other hand the policy of the Colonial Office when it came in contact with Germany, it has been equally unsatisfactory. Everything has been done to discourage the colonists, and nothing to discourage those who are pressing in upon them. And to what purpose? Prince Bismarck could not have dealt more truculently with England than he has done if all along he had been confronted with a policy of vigilance, in which some care would have been taken to persuade the colonies that it was an advantage to them to be part of the British Empire. But a Government who will for months and years allow Boer marauders to defy them cannot wonder if now and then they are made to submit to a little bullying from the omnipotent Chancellor.

In all probability the speech of which Prince Bismarck has now delivered himself is in great part also the expression of his ill-humour at the rebuff he received when the demand of Russia and Germany to be represented on the Caisse of the Public Debt was met by an answer, said to have been dictated by Sir Evelyn Baring, to the effect that until England pleased neither Germany nor Russia could get the seats they asked for. In form the answer was more diplomatic and less frank than this, but the meaning could not be mistaken. Nubar Pasha was the nominal spokesman, and he replied to the two Powers that the constitution of the Caisse was fixed by the Law of Liquidation, a statement which is as a matter of historical fact open to more than doubt. However, Nubar Pasha protested that in spite of his natural anxiety to accede to the request made by Russia and Germany, he dare not make any alteration in the Law of Liquidation without the consent of the other Powers. France and Austria were in favour of acceding to the demand, while Italy doubted its opportuneness. Get the consent of all the Powers—the all in this case manifestly meaning England—and Egypt, Nubar Pasha declared, would hasten to associate herself in the measure. Thus Prince Bismarck was in effect told to apply at Downing-street if he wanted to have his proposal discussed. This must have been the more galling to him as he is believed to have arranged the matter beforehand with the French and Austrian Governments, and he regarded the measure as already accomplished. However, matters do not always go well even with the iron Chancellor. He has failed to get a vote for an assistant in the Foreign Office, although the department is absurdly undermanned and worked, the employés having almost habitually to remain on duty until ten at night, in readiness to procure the materials for answering or writing a despatch. As they have to prepare their next morning's work before leaving the office, they rarely are able to return to their homes before midnight. The parsimonious German Parliament saw nothing in all this to justify the application for an assistant. They have apparently taken a leaf out of the book of the great penurious Frederick, who kept his ambassador at a foreign Court on such short commons that the unfortunate man tried to cut his throat with his only razor. There is a certain satisfaction in knowing that the man who partitioned France and now hectors England cannot get an assistant in his office to help him to indict his irritating despatches.

THE "good deal of excitement" which our contemporary asserts was caused on Monday by his remarks upon the cholera hospital project was nowhere more active than in his own imagination, which appears to have led him to the persuasion that a meeting of the European Hospital Committee had been called for yesterday afternoon, in order "to stop supplies and bring the matter to a crisis at once." Really, it is time that our contemporary possessed his soul, if not in patience, at least in accuracy, in regard to this matter. How can the Committee of the European General Hospital, who at the most administer a very small portion indeed of the outlay upon the institution,—how can they "stop supplies?" And if they were to stop supplies from the sole fund over which they have control, how would this affect the question whether or not the Municipality of Bombay shall build a cholera hospital, which the Government of Bombay have sanctioned, upon land over which the Committee have no more control than they have over the maidan? It is idle, however, to speak of the powers of the Committee. They themselves would disclaim at once the extraordinary functions which have been so absurdly imputed to them. As to the meeting which was called for yesterday afternoon, we shall look with some curiosity for our contemporary's account of it to-day. That an effort has been made to convene the meeting we are aware, but thus far nothing has come of it. We happen to know, indeed, not only that no such meeting took place, but that the greater part of the Committee are by no means disposed to "bring matters to a crisis at once," or to do anything else which would indicate that they have lost their heads over the business. The feeling that prevails, indeed, is that, if there is any need to discuss the subject at all—which some of the members doubt—it will be quite time enough to do it a week or so hence, or even to allow it to be brought forward at the next half-yearly meeting. So that this possibly well-meant, but certainly unwise, effort to alarm and excite the public on the subject has not had any remarkable effect, except perhaps upon the mind and imagination of the promoter.

INCIDENTS like that which endangered the life of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy on Monday are useful, if they call the attention of the public to certain preventible dangers with which we are threatened in our most crowded thoroughfares. Catapults are in great favour with boys of a certain age in Bombay. They are offensive weapons of considerable power, although it requires a great deal of practice to aim them successfully. But their usual want of precision does not make them the less but the more dangerous. It does not follow that, because they almost always miss the object aimed at, the missile—stone or bullet—will find no billet. No doubt many a humble wayfarer in our streets has been struck by random shots aimed at birds by reckless boys, but his pain of body and indignation of mind have been left unrecorded, and therefore led to no restrictive measures to avert such dangers in future. But when one of our most eminent citizens has had his life endangered by this objectionable amusement, we may expect something to be done. The police ought to have strict orders to confiscate all the catapults they can lay hold of. Boyish spirits must find an outlet for their energies in amusements that are less dangerous to themselves and others. At present boys are allowed to amuse themselves in various ways that would not be tolerated in most cities. We have seen football played with one of the goals so near the bandstand that now and then the big football came bounding among the horses and carriages there assembled. We have seen a kite flying across the Queen's-road get entangled round the eyes of a horse in a passing carriage. Most people have at one time or another had their horses frightened by kites fluttering up and down on our roads, from which they ought to be strictly excluded, particularly as there is so much open space on the Sea-face and elsewhere, in which this amusement, so fascinating to Indian youths, might be pursued without any possibility of injurious consequences. Such experiences, which must have frequently come under the observation of every resident in Bombay, point to the need of some control being exercised by the police over boyish amusements. Football and kite-flying should be confined to their proper places, and catapults should be allowed nowhere.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Factory Act in Bombay is published in full in another column this morning. It is an interesting document, and has been agreed to by all the members of the Comm

TELEGRAMS.

THE GUNDUCK BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The Gunduck, where the bridge, the foundation stone of which Sir Rivers Thompson laid yesterday, crosses it, is 2,000 feet broad, and in flood will widen beyond that. The bridge will consist of eight openings 200 feet each, spanned by steel lattice girders resting on solid piers of brick and stone work. It will connect Bengal and the North-West with the Tirhoot railways, and will establish a long-needed link between the two provinces. It is hoped that it will be completed in two years. The work is carried on at night by electric light.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JAN. 12.

An important speech was made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag to-day on the colonial policy of Germany. He affirmed that friendly relations now existed between Germany and England, but that if the colonial policy of Germany was thwarted by England, Germany might be unable to support England's policy in other questions deeply interesting to her.

ANTI-FRENCH RISING IN CAMBODIA.

SAIGON, JAN. 12.

A serious anti-French agitation has broken out in Cambodia, and a French military post has been attacked. Some French troops have been despatched from here to repress the disturbance.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 10th inst.

PORT SAID, JAN. 12,

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 10th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet and in favour of buyers.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78 9-16
4½ " "	80 9-16
3 " Consols for account	90⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	50d.
Arrival—Cashmere.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Ceylon cable still interrupted. Messages forwarded by boats twice daily in each direction.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, January 12.

10 p.m.	73·3

TUESDAY, January 13.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	77·6
4 p.m.	77·2

THE Hon. Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., sat yesterday for the first time on the bench of the High Court, Appellate Side, with Mr. Justice Birdwood.

IT is announced by the Committee that the annual ball of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will take place on Friday, the 23rd instant, the Town Hall having been already engaged for a concert on the 30th, which was the date at first fixed. It has been decided this year that the ball shall not be fancy dress. An advertisement appears in another column giving the charges for admission.

THE Viceroy has decided not to hold a Chapter of the Star of India this cold weather.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to signify his intention of being present at the annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association, which is to take place on the 30th instant.

IT is said that at the very last moment, and indeed after the official orders on the subject were in print, the matter of Dr. Payne's claims to the Surgeon-Generalship has been re-opened by the Government of India.

COLONEL F. S. STANTON, Director-General of State Railways, will leave Calcutta soon after the 20th on an official tour in Burma.

THE following telegram from its London correspondent appears in the *Pioneer* :—"M. de Blowitz telegraphs to the *Times* from official sources that the party of advance in Russia are increasing in ascendancy and are making widespread demands that Merv cannot be held without Herat. Nearly all Russian diplomatists side with the military, and consider British resistance chimerical. Petitions urging upon the Government the possession of Herat are ready. Only the remonstrances of M. de Giers prevent the comedy from being played out. Russia, it is alleged, intended only two small frontier Commissions ; for, in settling the dispute whether Herat was part of Afghanistan, two small Commissions would have created little difficulty. But with a Russian retinue of two thousand men the consequences might perhaps be serious. Not desiring to risk a conflict Russia will therefore send no Commission."

COMMENTING upon these statements the Allahabad paper says :—"Great allowance has to be made for the fact that it comes to us under the hand and seal of M. de Blowitz, a gentleman who subsists on sensation and only the other day signalised himself by a disclosure of the hidden policy of the Congo Conference which subsequent events completely falsified. And a complete answer to the first inquiry of the public, whether any fresh step on Russia's part has been taken or is in immediate contemplation, is to be found in the fact, which we can state with certainty, that no news of the kind has been received by the Government of India."

THE retiring Governor of Bombay, says a London correspondent, is coming within the cognisance of the gossips now. Here is a story—probably old—regarding him which is going the rounds :—Sir James Fergusson is, as unhappily everybody does not know, brother to Mr. Charles Dalrymple, member for Buteshire, the gentleman, bolder than Buccleuch, who intends at the general election to contest Midlothian with Mr. Gladstone. One of the brothers had a fortune left him, and with its receipt changed his name. About two years ago a member of the House of Commons, passing through Bombay, presented his letter of introduction to the Governor, and was duly asked to dinner. In the course of the evening, talking about the House of Commons, Sir James said, "Do you see much of Charles Dalrymple ?" "No," said the hon. member ; "very little. To tell you the truth, he's rather a stupid man, and, having the wisdom to know it, keeps in the background." "He's my brother," said Sir James. This is one of those little incidents which help to make an evening pass pleasantly.

REGARDING the Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble to investigate certain complaints against General Marter, the *Pioneer* explains, in justice to that officer, how matters stand :—"General Marter, it will be remembered, commanded until very recently the 1st King's Dragoon Guards at Rawal Pindi, and a field officer of that regiment, whose relations with his commanding officer were somewhat strained, busied himself in formulating charges against him. In the ordinary course these would have been disposed of by the Indian military authorities, but the officer in question sent his complaints home direct to a member of Parliament, and now in common fairness to General Marter a Court of Inquiry has to be held. The matters in dispute will, we doubt not, be sifted quite as thoroughly as the complainant desires—perhaps more so."

THE last batch of the Coorla Company's debentures for Rs. 1,00,000 were paid off on the 1st of this month at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee. It was in 1880 that the Coorla Company first issued their debentures for Rs. 3,00,000 at 7 per cent. The whole of this amount was originally taken up at par by Messrs. Hormarjee, who subsequently floated them into the market, and at one time they stood as high as 10 premium, and were at 5 premium up to a few months of the final payment. Of these Rs. 3,00,000 worth of debentures, Rs. 1,00,000 were paid off on 1st January, 1883 ; Rs. 1,00,000 on 1st January, 1884 ; and Rs. 1,00,000 on 1st January, 1885. The original capital of the company was Rs. 8,00,000, from which it was increased to Rs. 10,00,000 ; and in 1882 a further amount of 300 shares were issued, which were also taken up at par by the house of the Hormarjee's, which brought up the total capital of the company to Rs. 13,00,000. The company has a reserve fund of Rs. 1,00,000, and a depreciation fund of nearly that amount. The last dividend paid by the company in June last was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

QUITE a host of honours will be paid to Lord Ripon on his arrival in England. In addition to the entertainments already announced, his lordship is to be invited to a banquet by the Corporation of Hull, with which port he is connected as Lord High Steward. The Right Hon. W.E. Forster, M.P., will attend the banquet given at Leeds. Lord Ripon has been elected President of the Ripon Harrogate and Claro Agricultural Society for 1885. A banquet is also to be given by the Catholic Union to Lord Ripon at Willis's Rooms on his return from India. Most of the leading Catholics will attend, and it will be strictly non-political in character. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Houghton have promised to attend the Leeds banquet to Lord Ripon on January 29. There will be a banquet at the Northbrook Club, and another at the National Liberal Club, to which Lord Ripon has always been a friend. But something larger than a club dinner would seem to be necessary, and a public banquet on a large scale is talked of. The banquet to Lord Ripon, which is to take place in Leeds on January 28, bids fair to be a demonstration of more than ordinary political importance. Nearly all the Liberal members for Yorkshire will be present on the occasion, whilst steps are being taken for the purpose of securing the presence of some members of the Government.

GENERAL CHARLES FOSTER has recently succeeded Mr. Robert Austruther Dalyell, late of the Madras Civil Service, as Vice-President of the India Council.

ACCORDING to the *Standard* considerable speculation is being indulged with reference to the approaching changes that may be expected in the composition of the India Council. By the Act of 1869 members appointed after that date retain their seats on the Council only for a period of ten years, unless specially re-appointed for a further space of five years by right of a privilege vested in the Secretary of State. It so happens that although this Act has come into operation for six years, only one case has arisen under its provisions —viz., that of Mr. A. Cassels, in the spring of last year. Those members of Council whose term of service would have expired in the interim have either died or have received other appointments, as for instance, Sir William Merewether, Sir Henry Norman, and Lord Wolseley. Two of the present members of Council reach their allotted term this year, viz., Sir Barrow Ellis and the Hon. Edward Drummond ; and it remains to be seen whether they will make way for new-comers, or whether in one or other of these two cases the Secretary of State will carry into effect the power vested in him by the Act of 1869.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

THE Rev. W. R Blackett, curate in charge of St. John the Baptist, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, and formerly principal of the Cathedral College at Calcutta, has been appointed to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Nottingham, vacant by the promotion of Prebendary Allan Smith.

THE leaders of political parties are incensed at the extreme reticence of Minister Mancini in relation to Italy's line of procedure in regard to the Anglo-Egyptian programme. They are absolutely in the dark ; even the highest members of the Senate know nothing of the Mancini ultimatum as to Egypt.

THE *British Australasian* is in a position to state that our Government have so far extended the line of demarcation to their protectorate over the shores of New Guinea that the D'Entrecasteaux Islands have now been included within its limits, and that probably the mainland boundary will be transferred from East Cape to Cape Nelson.

ARMED Boers, it is stated, are flocking into Bechuanaland, notwithstanding the efforts of the President of the Transvaal to restrain them within the frontier. "This," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is, perhaps, natural, and it certainly was not unexpected. And, much as we deplore bloodshed, it is impossible to say that it is altogether to be regretted. The more of the disloyal Boers who go to meet their deserts at the hands of Sir Charles Warren the better. Nor will South Africa be pacified until the lawless have learned that, although England is long-suffering, her arm is not so shortened that it cannot strike, nor is her heart so faint as to shrink in case of need from meting out due punishment to those who, after repeated warnings, insist upon courting their doom."

A DETAILED report received from Van corroborates the rumour that the inhabitants of nine Armenian villages in Kurdistan, men, women, and children, were massacred in October last. A few families only escaped across the Russian frontier to Shusha, and others to Tabriz, in Persia. All the nine villages are in the Persian province of Kara Dagh, separated from Russian territory by the River Aras. They numbered about 300 families, and had had disputes with their landlords, the Kurdish Khans, who were entrusted with the collection of the Government taxes. The peasants had complained to the Governor, who released the Khans from the duty of tax-collecting and promised to appoint a special Government collector. Thereupon the chief, Mahmoud Khan, collected 900 horsemen, who attacked the villages, killing every person they met. The Persians allege that the authorities of the neighbouring Russian province assisted the Khans, so as to have a pretext for pacific intervention on Persian territory.

THE German annexations in the Pacific are now stated to include the following territories :—The whole of the unappropriated North New Guinea ; portions of the Admiralty Islands ; New Britain ; the Duke of York's Islands ; New Ireland ; New Hanover ; Marshall Island ; and Anderson Island. "Not a bad day's work," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "Better German than French is the general English verdict, and better British than either. But as we lost our chance when we vetoed Sir Julius Vogel's magnificent scheme a dozen years ago, it is absurd to wring our hands over spilt milk. Germany, it is announced, will shortly hoist her flag in Eastern Africa, but neither at Delagoa Bay nor St. Lucia. Where then ? Probably at Zanzibar, if the Sultan will consent, and if so, it will be by far the boldest stroke beyond the sea which Prince Bismarck has yet attempted."

THE version which originally appeared of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for the construction of the canal was, it seems, incorrect in several important particulars. There is to be no cession of land to the United States. The treaty provides that a strip of land two-and-a-half miles wide is to be appropriated for the use of the canal, but to be jointly owned by the two Powers, and to be under Nicaraguan jurisdiction in time of peace. Most of the ablest journals protest, however, against the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty without formal notice or discussion with Great Britain.

A MONUMENT to the officers and men of the 74th Highlanders who fell at Tel-el-Kebir has been unveiled in Glasgow Cathedral in presence of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and a large assemblage.

THE Admiralty have appointed Rear-Admiral Sir H. Grubbe, Captain Batt, Mr. Bernays (Chatham), Mr. Gilbert (Portsmouth), and Chief Engineer Macintyre, a Special Committee for the purpose of improving the facilities for coaling ships at naval ports, especially with regard to extension to meet exceptional necessities arising in event of war. The Admiralty are also reported to be negotiating with Messrs. Whitehead with a view to inducing that firm to establish their torpedo works in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and it is said to be probable that the firm will consent.

SWITZERLAND wavers between two opinions in the matter of cremation. From Chaux-de Fonds a petition, addressed to the Federal Council, demands that cremation should be declared as "in every respect the most excellent way of disposing of the dead, and, therefore, to be adopted in all cantons and parishes desiring cremation in preference to the present mode of burial." The Federal Council, however, is of opinion that the time has not yet come for any Federal interference in the matter. At present, it is argued, the laws relating to death and burial are made by local authorities, and the Federal Council only interferes in rare cases. So far all parties having been well content with the existing mode of interment, no special measures were required for the introduction of a different mode of interment. But so far from openly opposing cremation, the Federal Council leaves it to the authorities of each canton to arrange these local matters according to their own ideas. Those who like cremation may have it, those who are satisfied with the old custom adhere to it.

JAMES ELLIS FRENCH, lately head of the Detective Department in Ireland, having been found guilty on the second count of his indictment, that of conspiracy to procure persons to commit immoral practices, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, from the time of his arrest.

THE sudden discovery of a forgotten village in Siberia (as reported by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*) must have been a painful surprise to the inhabitants. They had been living in peace, untroubled by troops, tax-gatherers, or functionaries of any kind since the Cossack conquest of Siberia in the sixteenth century, when, all at once, the highest of high officials in those regions, the formidable Governor-General, came upon them in the course of an official tour. The newly found village contains 160 houses, four churches, and 500 inhabitants, and the community has hitherto governed itself on purely democratic principles by means of a general assembly composed of all the male adults, who, as in the ancient free cities of primitive Russia, before the Teuton invasion, are summoned to their deliberations by the tolling of an enormous bell. The voters are all of illiterate kind, not one of them being able either to read or write. A home paper remarks that it is sad to think of what their sufferings will be when not only the soldier and the tchinovnik, but also the schoolmaster is introduced.

THE situation, with reference to the possible extension of the Empire, is thus put by the *Economist* :—"The European Powers are under an emotion of desire for tropical territory, which may be temporary or not, but which is certainly strong, and Great Britain appears to be everywhere in the way. On every continent, except South America, she has secured the best land free for settlement, and the deltas which appear likely to yield the most profitable trade. She is supreme in Australia, on the Pacific, Africa, the valley of the Niger, and the valley of the Nile, on the Yangtse-Kiang, and the unpeopled portion of North America. The Ganges, the Burrampootra, and the Irrawaddy are her own rivers, as completely hers as the Mersey or the Thames. She holds all coaling-stations on the two routes to the far East. She holds the keys of the Mediterranean, of the Red Sea, of the Persian Gulf, of the Straits of Malacca, and of the Eastern Archipelago, and she rules in unquestioned and practically lonely sovereignty the people of India, an entire fifth of the human race. Such a position maintained without a conscription, and without crushing taxation, is no doubt grand, and may in certain aspects of it be profitable, but it is one which raises the envy of less successful States into something like hate, and elicits, whenever any reverse occurs in any British enterprise, an outburst of delight. Should this temper continue it may produce serious consequences ; for although England may be beyond attack, and though the relative importance of Continental Europe in the world is hardly increasing, still menace from many Powers together might compel us to increase our armaments until the burden pressed seriously upon the springs of national life."

ACCORDING to a rumour current in well-informed circles in Constantinople, Musurus Pasha has informed the Porte that Lord Granville considers it advisable that it should make its communications to the British Government in regard to Egypt through Mr. Wyndham, the British Charge d'Affaires, rather than through Musurus Pasha. The Porte has repeated to Mr. Wyndham its desire to come to an understanding with England upon the subject, and said that its principal wish was that the British troops should leave Egypt within eight months. The Council of Ministers is now drafting a note containing the Porte's suggestions in regard to an agreement between Turkey and England upon the Egyptian question.

THE Maori King has been giving an account of the sights of London to the good people of Auckland, and very wonderful travellers' tales has he been telling them. The Bank of England, where the money was not counted but shovelled in, and the Lord Mayor's flunkeys, shining in purple and gold, are indeed the delight of our own children as well, but what is really curious is King Tawhaio's statement that "though we started from that side of London to that side, and then all around, and then through the middle, no drunkards were to be found." "Would that in this respect," the *Pall Mall Gazette* exclaims, "we could see ourselves as others see us ! But then, unfortunately, as that Lotinga case the other day may remind one, drunkenness is such a very relative term ; and perhaps all that King Tawhaio meant was that he saw no one in London as drunk as—a Maori. In any case, one may sincerely applaud the good King for having made his re-appearance in New Zealand with the blushing honours of the Order of Templars fresh upon him, and for having already petitioned the Governor to prevent the sale of drink in native districts."

THE goldseekers of Nevada have found a new use for the barn-door fowl, *vice* pick and shovel sold out. It is no uncommon sight, so the story goes on to relate, to see men and women on their way to the gold region, each carrying a hen under one arm and a basket of chickens on the other. Their destination reached, these hens are picked, and being already hungry they begin to scratch and eat, and after three or four days' honest toil they are killed unceremoniously, and their craws examined for gold dust. As much as eight dollars has been found in one craw. The first cost of the hen is, of course, a matter for consideration, but it is said that a young man with a turn for invention has discovered a method of extracting the gold from the hen's craw without damaging the hen. We have not yet heard of his taking out a patent for it.

IT is the ill-fortune of the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon to be perpetually confronted by some difficulty with regard to the interesting antiquities of their town. The problem which perplexes them this time is, however, no debatable question of disturbing their poet's bones or restoring their church, but simply of keeping up, if possible, the building in the High-street known as the ancient house which bears the date of 1597, and on which Shakspeare's eyes probably rested. It has been in a bad way for some time, and last month the old structure would have come bodily down into the street, like the cockpit at Preston in the spring, had it not promptly been shored up with timber. But how to sustain it permanently is another thing.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain P. B. Creagh, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, whence she sailed on the 10th instant, with the North Staffordshire Regiment, and details, consisting of sixteen officers, four ladies and one child, six warrant officers, one woman, and one child, six hundred and twenty-two rank and file, one woman and one child, fifty-six followers, and nine horses of the North Staffordshire Regiment ; one officer, four warrant officers, eighty-eight rank and file, and five followers (details). The following are the names of the officers and their families :—Lieut. Col. C. G. and Mrs. Heathcote and child, Major A. G. Roper, Major D. D. and Mrs. McCausland, Captain A. W. Prior, Captain C. E. W. Wood, Lieut. W. G. Ley, Lieut. P. S. and Mrs. Dyson, Lieut. K. B. Mackenzie, Lieut. E. G. Collins, Lieut. D. S. Somerville, Lieut. A. E. Hatch, Lieut. W. Ayerst, Lieut. R. D. Angelo, Quartermaster J. Couch, Major and Paymaster C. and Mrs. Ward, Surg. J. W. H. Flanagan, Surg. Flood, and Surg. J. G. MacNeece, of the North Staffordshire Regiment. The regiment disembarked at the Sassoon Dock, and was despatched to the Chinchwud camp-of-exercise by two special trains from the dock yesterday evening. The Canning will sail for Kurrachee on the 17th instant, with seven officers, two ladies, three children, seventeen native officers, eight hundred and sixteen rank and file, one hundred and nine followers, and seven horses of the 17th Regiment N. I., and one warrant officer, and his wife, of the Unattached List. The following are the names of officers and their families :—Col. J. G. Watts, Captain E. G. and Mrs. Reilly and child, Captain J. W. S. Mercer, Lieut. F. A. C. and Mrs. Kreyer and two children, Lieut. C. W. F. Whyte, and Surgeon W. H. Burke.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain HENRY J. CARR, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, touching at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Suez, with 35 officers, 15 ladies, and 11 children ; and also 1,142 men, 37 women, and 72 children. During the voyage one infant died. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

1ST BATTALION EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. G. Bayley.
Lieut. Col. G. A. Wilson.
Brevet Lieut. Col. A. F. Hart.
Major R. W. F. Phillips.
Major G. H. Leatham.
Captain C. Taylor.
Captain W. H. Turpin.
Captain H. Ringwood.
Lieut. H. P. Treeley.
Lieut. L. S. Bowles.
Lieut. P. H. A. O'Hara.
Lieut. F. F. M. Hyde.
Lieut. F. L. Swan.
Lieut. H. B. Lawrence.
Lieut. S. Grant.
Lieut. C. J. Wimberley.
Lieut. E. R. James.
Lieut. W. H. Groman.
Lieut. A. H. Thomas.
Lieut. G. F. B. Creagh.
Lieut. A. J. Hill.
Major and Pay Master and Mrs. Bromfield.
Captain and Adjt. C. J. Napier.
Lieut. and Quartermaster and Mrs. A. Keeble and five children.

DETAILS.

Lieut. G. McAndrew, Lincolnshire.
Capt. T. Maxwell, Highland L. I.
Lieut. Beevor, R. E.
Lieut. H. B. Murray, Devonshire.
Lieut. J. Gore.
Lieut. W. Hatherett, D. of C. L. I.
Lieut. S. Pelly, D. of C. L. I.
Capt. and Mrs. L. Vloran, S. Rifles'
Capt. L. F. Shaw, Devonshire.
Capt. and Mrs. Buckley and two children, Ordl Dept.
Surg. Major and Mrs. E. Ward and two children.
Med. Staff.
Capt. J. Learmouth, 12th Lancers.
Capt. H. Tuthill, 14th Hussars.
Lieut. and Mrs. F. Carter, N. Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. McCanaghly, Devonshire.
Lieut. A. Medley, Suffolk.
Lieut. A. Hunt, Suffolk.
Lieut. R. Furlonger, L. Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. Watlington, L. Fusiliers.
Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, and three children, E. Yorkshire.
Lieut. F. de C. Helbert, W. Fusiliers.
Capt. and Mrs. Oxley, Oxfordshire L. I.
Capt. H. Goodnough, Border.
Capt. R. S. Oxley, Border.
Capt. and Mrs. J. Watkins, N. Staffordshire.
Lieut. E. Stockdale, Durham, L. I.
Lieut.-Col. R. Leigh, Highland L. I.
Lieut. F. Connor, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Clough, M. Fusiliers.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. Johnson, Med. Staff.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Med. Staff.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. F. Carter, Med. Staff.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. R. Ford, Med. Staff.
Surg. and Mrs. R. Gardner, Med. Staff.
Surg. R. Geades, Med. Staff.
Vet. Surg. and Mrs. B. Powell, Vet. Dept.
Vet. Surg. C. Nuthall, Vet. Dept.
Capt. W. Christhe, Army Pay Dept.
Capt. and Mrs. H. Sawyer, Bengal S. C.
Lieut. E. Martin, Bengal S. C.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours have been somewhat irregular. Over the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, and at Negapatam the pressure has decreased, while elsewhere there has been a moderate and fairly uniform rise. The highest pressures lie over the Punjaub and Upper Sind, the lowest along the Malabar coast. The main current of the wind continues north-easterly, but there are many and important local exceptions. The weather is generally rather cloudy over Northern India, and there has been a slight shower at Sibsagar. In the Central Provinces there is a moderate amount of cloud, and showers have fallen in a few places, while over the peninsulas, both Indian and Eastern, the sky is nearly clear. The temperature changes are irregular. Rain previously :—Murree, 3¾ inches.

BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, JAN. 9.

LAST Wednesday, the 28th birthday of His Highness the Maharajah, was a red-letter day in the annals of Bhownuggur, as it was rendered memorable on account of the inception of various undertakings and works of utility and benevolence which have characterized the present administration. The day began with a grand kutchery or durbar in one of the halls of the Old Bag, now the permanent residence of His Highness the Maharajah. The hall itself is contermineous with the principal hall known to the visitors to this place for the chasteness and taste displayed in the style of furniture and well-selected paintings and pictures, and in no way resembling the furniture warehouses or toyshops which embellish, or are supposed to embellish, the palaces of many a native potentate. The durbar was of the regulation type, but was very suggestive, and afforded in no small measure food for thought. The heartfelt loyalty, the sincere affection with which the subjects of a native ruler look up to him as their veritable "ma-bap" were conspicuous in a marked degree throughout the proceedings. There was not that coldness, that half-hearted manifestation of submission that distinguish the relations that too frequently subsist between the ruler and the ruled elsewhere. I need not dwell upon the picturesqueness of the *tout ensemble*, the variety of the costumes, &c., presenting a view in no way to be compared with what one sees in Western countries on similar occasions. His Highness's officers and servants, as well as the merchants of this place, who also mustered in strong numbers a short time after the entrance of His Highness into the hall, in accordance with immemorial custom placed near his feet, one by one, pieces of silver coin as a nazrana, symbolising their birthday greetings to their ruler. All this money, amounting to a thousand rupees or so, is not to be distributed among the household domestics, as is done in other Rajwadas, but is to be solely used for charitable purposes, such as food and clothing for the poor and needy—a practice recently introduced by His Highness himself. The new Dewan, Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, after various ceremonies was called upon to step up before His Highness, and was presented by him with a poshack, or dress of honour, consisting of a shawl, a necklace of pearls of the purest water, and other ornaments. The Dewan, a comparatively young man, is tall, stalwart, and prepossessing, with an expanding chest and shoulders indicative in a way of his ability to bear the burden of the State affairs in a manner worthy of his father, whom he succeeds. The presents were given to him by the Maharajah, who addressed words of encouragement and of appreciation for his faithful services. The Dewan was visibly affected at this mark of good-will, and seemed to feel the responsibilities of his office, to which he was nominated only a short time ago. Durbari orders, to which His Highness put his sign manual in the presence of all, were afterwards read out by the Dewan. They referred to acts of charity and benevolence, to which His Highness seems to be determined to use his surplus revenues. One of them deserves mention, as it will not only gain for him the blessings of the poor, but will serve as an example worthy of imitation by his brother-potentates. The order notified to all officers in the State, in very strong terms, that those who, intoxicated with the sweets of authority, employ enforced labour,—they call it Veth in these parts,—and thus grind the poorer classes, and refuse adequate payment for their labour, will in future incur the severest displeasure of the Durbar and the risk of getting dismissed from the service. Thus was closed a durbar which, unlike similar ceremonial gatherings, was productive of infinite good to the poor ryots, who are the back-bone and pride of this rich State.

Then followed in the afternoon the ceremony of opening the new Samaldas College, which is to be temporarily located in the spacious building of the High School. The college, as is well known, is founded by His Highness to perpetuate the memory of his late Dewan, Mr. Samaldas, who, besides his qualifications as a cool-headed and successful administrator, had signalised himself as a Sanskrit and Persian scholar of no mediocre abilities. No nobler and no more useful movement, expressive of His Highness's gratitude for, and appreciation of, his valuable services, could therefore have been raised to his memory. The college is for the present to teach up to the Previous Examination course of the Bombay University, and it ought to be a matter of no small satisfaction to His Highness and all concerned that even before the opening as many as 25 boys had applied for admission as students. I hear that they come from other parts of Kattywar and Gujerat proper ; so that the misgivings entertained by some that the petty jealousies that are supposed to exist between the Kattywar States might prevent these States from sending their matriculated boys to Bhownuggur have been entirely dissipated.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Lalubhai, the brother of the Dewan and secretary to the managing board of the Samaldas College, reading a Durbari order appointing the members of the staff and other official details connected therewith.

The vice-principal elect, Mr. J. N. Unwala, M. A., the popular head-master, then rose, and in a few words said that it afforded him no small pleasure to stand before His Highness as the vice-principal, and—before the advent of a European principal from England—as the acting principal of the Samaldas College to thank His Highness, on behalf of all concerned, for the foundation of the college, for His Highness's kind words personally addressed to him, and for His Highness's confidence in him, which he feelingly said he would never fail to endeavour to deserve. He then made a graceful reference to the aged and venerable retired Minister, Mr. Gowrishanker Udeyashanker Oza, C. S. I., who was sitting on His Highness's right hand, as one to whom this State owes all that is good and useful, and who was for half a century the guiding hand that contributed to build up the reputation of Bhownuggur. He said that the seeds sown by him, with his colleagues, had germinated under his fostering care, and the establishment of the collegiate institution was the fruit of his far-sighted and spirited educational policy. He then introduced the students, one by one, to the Maharajah.

His Highness then declared the College open.

Mr. Lalubhai announced to the assembly that Mr. Vidiaram Motiram, the Chief Nyayadhish, of this place, had expressed a desire to found a scholarship of Rs. 10 per month in connection with the College, as a slight token of the gratitude and respect due by him to the late Mr. Samaldas, and that he had paid Rs. 3,000 for that purpose. This news was received with applause.

Mr. Gowrishanker followed, and in Gujarati complimented His Highness on this great undertaking, and on the hearty interest he evinced in the education of his subjects.

Mr. Proctor Sims, State Engineer and a member of the board, then called for three cheers for the Maharajah, which were heartily given by all present.

The whole party then drove to the Public Gardens. The scene was unique, a children's fête being given by His Highness to commemorate his birthday. There were about three thousand children of both sexes thoroughly enjoying themselves in the open —doing full justice to the sweet-meats placed before them, while some sprightly lads were making a vigorous use of swings and other paraphernalia dear to their young hearts. The girls, with their tiny sarries and variegated ornaments and costumes, were made to sit *al fresco* in an enclosure set apart for lawn-tennis. The tuneful muses of Bhownuggur were not silent on such an auspicious occasion, and garbis and Gujarati songs were sung in each of the groups passed by His Highness and party. The idea of a children's fête originated with Mr. Proctor Sims, to whom the arrangements were entrusted. Mr. Prannarayen, the oldest schoolmaster, and Mr. Valabhai, the talooka schoolmaster, contributed a great deal to the success of the fête, for although the badge of their office—the indispensable ferule—was not in requisition, the "disorderly order" that prevailed taxed their utmost vigilance and energy.

His Highness then, after a short stay, left the grounds and proceeded to open the Prince Jawansingjee Dispensary, near the Bunder Darwaza. This dispensary, which was very much needed for the thickly populated parts of the city, will bear the name of the late lamented Prince, His Highness's brother, an obituary notice of whom has already appeared in your columns. The dispensary is to be under the charge of a graduate of the Bombay University, Mr. Anantrai Nathji, L. M. and S., a young man of Bhownuggur who matriculated from the local High School under the superintendence of the head of the Medical Department, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, L. M. The Dewan in a neat speech in Gujarati (his first essay, I believe, in public speaking), before asking his master to declare the dispensary open dwelt at some length on His Highness's desire to act the father to his subjects in accordance with the principles of the immortal Hindu Shastras, by watching with paternal solicitude over his subjects and supplying all their legitimate wants. He then enumerated a few of his acts of munificence and charity, and specially referred to the dredgers and hopper barges now being set up for the improvement of the Bhownuggur Bunder and Creek, the establishment of educational institutions, the founding of a college, the construction and maintenance of miles of roads and buildings, the development of commerce, the construction of a railway, &c., &c. He then said that it could not but be a matter of congratulation to His Highness, and to his faithful servants, that the first graduate in medicine from Bhownuggur should have been appointed to take charge of the dispensary.

After a few words of grateful thanks from Drs. Burjorjee and Anantrai, the dispensary was declared open by the Maharajah.

Mr. Gowrishankar praised His Highness's liberality in a few words, and repeated with legitimate pride a remark made to him some time ago by a distinguished Political Officer, that the total expenditure incurred by this State for the maintenance of its charitable dispensaries and the whole Medical Department exceeded the total amount spent by all the Kattywar States put together.

A well-known Bombay merchant, Mr. Vrijbukhandas Atmaram, who was on a visit to Bhownuggur for a few days—a gentleman in no way connected with the State—then complimented His Highness and his intelligent advisers on the progress which the State had made in all that contributed to the common weal and happiness of His Highness subjects. He referred especially to the development of commerce and told his hearers that as a result of the existence of the Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway, so many as a lakh and a half of bales of cotton were imported last year from Bhownuggur against some sixty thousand bales only seven years ago.

His Highness then proceeded to pay visits at their residences to some of the chief officers of the State, not forgetting Mr. Gowrishanker, for whom he has had the greatest respect and attachment ever since his infancy.

Thus ended a memorable day, full of promise of greater prosperity and of greater happiness to the Maharajah's subjects.

THE REPORT OF THE BOMBAY FACTORY COMMISSION.

THIS Report was issued last evening. We reproduce it *in extenso* :—

To the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Bombay, 6th January 1885.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Commissioners, directed by Government letter No. 2885, dated 30th July, 1884, General Department, to take the opinion of experts and such evidence generally as might be available regarding the advisability of extending Bombay Act V. of 1873 to steam-boilers of which the prime-movers are of 10 horse-power nominal or less, and when submitting report thereon to make such remarks and recommendations on the subject as might appear expedient, have the honour to report as under.

The following persons have been examined by us :—

Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, Manager, Manockji Petit Mill.

Mr. Rustomji Framji Wadia, Manager of the Pachora Ginning and Press Company.

Mr. Moylan, Government Inspector under the Act.

Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Machinery, Government Dockyard.

Mr. Carpenter, Superintendent of Sassoon Reformatory.

Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia has been long and extensively connected with the practical working of mills in Bombay, and imports engines and machinery from England.

Mr. R. F. Wadia, a practical engineer of twelve years' standing, is manager of the Pachora Ginning and Press Factory of the Damangaum Press in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and trades in second-hand boilers.

Mr. Moylan, the Government Boiler Inspector, has had a most extensive experience of the boilers and engines working in the Presidency and has forwarded to us a valuable report, dated the 15th November, on a late inspection he made of all the smaller boilers in Bombay town under 10 horse-power to which Bombay Act V. of 1873 does not apply.

Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Machinery at the Government Dockyard, has had much experience in the working of engines in Bombay for the last thirty years, and has been also in charge of the Government Boiler Inspection Office.

Mr. Carpenter is Consulting Engineer to a number of the minor factories in Bombay.

It will thus be seen that we examined those, whether engaged in the trade or in Government service, well qualified to give a competent opinion on the question submitted to us.

The chief points elicited in the evidence taken are that—

1st.—The engines working in the smaller factories are cheaply got up, are made of materials which a good maker would not risk putting his name to, and the workmanship is generally inferior.

2nd.—Boilers rejected by the larger mills as being totally unfit for work are purchased and worked in smaller factories. Some of the evidence on this subject is rather startling.

Mr. Rustomjee Framji Wadia, a dealer in such boilers, stated :—

"I have found in the small factories in Bombay where they are working engines of under 10 horse-power, day and night—the proprietors being subject to no Government inspection—make use of boilers which have been rejected, are quite unsafe to work, and which through the slight

engine for a much more thorough overhauling of his boiler and engines.

As a proof of the smoothness with which the Act has hitherto worked, and how unfounded were the fears of the opposers of the Bill, we may add that the Government Inspector informs us that during his long term of office only two or three appeals have been submitted to a commission under the provisions of the Act and only in one case was the order upset.

Another point requires attention namely the standard of examination for the drivers of these small engines. We do not see our way to recommend any simpler examination than that now required by Rule 11 issued by Government under Section XVI. of the Act. The said examination is practical and easy, and one in which all engineers entrusted with boilers should be able to qualify.

Finally, we are unanimous in the opinion that legislative interference is urgently called for in the direction noticed above, and that serious loss of life and property may result unless all boilers are brought under Government control at an early date. We have the less hesitation in making this recommendation, as it is in evidence before us that the owners of these boilers, far from opposing would support such a measure.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants—

W. B. MULOCK, President.
SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE.
G. COTTON.
NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY.
T. BLANEY.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN.

BENGAL.

RAILWAY INSPECTION.—The official inspection of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company's main line has been completed, the Consulting Engineer expressing himself thoroughly satisfied with the result.

MADRAS.

ILLNESS OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.—We regret to hear that Sir Frederick Roberts has been suffering during the last few days from slight intermittent fever. His Excellency is now living at Government House, the cool rooms of which were recommended by Dr. Mackenzie as preferable to the Commander-in-Chief's tents on the Island. Sir Frederick had a hard week's work in Hyderabad in December, and the change to Ootacamund caused a slight chill, the effects of which His Excellency probably has not shaken off. However, we are glad to hear that he is convalescent to-day, and will start for Kristnarajpuram on Monday, where he will have some more work in the sun. The order for the Proclamation Parade of all the local troops, was countermanded and the parade will probably be held on Saturday next.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SIMLA.—A correspondent sends us these notes from Simla :—"The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, after considering the various objections raised by the petitioners against the proposal put forward by the Municipal Committee to impose a scavenging-tax in the bazar, has accorded his unqualified approval to the scheme. The tax will accordingly come into force on April 1st next. Another scheme which, if carried out, will tend to improve the general sanitary condition of the place and will prove an inestimable boon to European residents in the direction to Elisium and Snowdon, is a proposal to demolish the row of unsavoury bunnia's shops on the Ridge near the Church. The bunniahs will receive compensation in the shape of free sites in the main bazaar. It is in contemplation to take the census of Simla at the height of next season. The winter rains appear to have set in in earnest. After two days of incessant drizzle a heavy thunderstorm passed over the station this morning (the 8th). Snow has fallen on the surrounding hills, but not in Simla itself up to the present."—*Pioneer.*

GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

MR. J. HENNIKER HEATON gives in the *Times* an account of the new German possessions in the Pacific, of which we subjoin the most important passages :—

New Britain is about 300 miles in length and has an area of about 12,000 square miles. It is quite close to New Guinea, and for many years it was thought to be part of that island. In 1699 Dampier, the great English navigator, discovered a strait about forty miles wide dividing it from New Guinea and the strait he sailed through and it is called Dampier's Strait. Dampier says of it :—

"No meadow in England appears more green in the spring than these. I named the place New Britain. The north-west cape I called Cape Gloucester, and the south-west point Cape Anne, and the north-west mountain, which is very remarkable, I called Mount Gloucester. New Britain has high mountainous land, mixed with large valleys, which as well as the mountains, appeared very fertile and in most places that *we* saw the trees are very large, tall, and thick. It is also very well inhabited with strong well-limbed negroes, whom we found very bold and daring at several places. As to the products of it, I know no more than what I have said in my account of Port Montagu ; but it is very probable that this island may afford as many rich commodities as any in the world, and the natives may easily be brought to commerce, though I could not pretend to do it under my present circumstances."

Sixty-seven years passed, and the next visitor was also a brave Englishman, Captain Carteret, who in the Swallow completed Dampier's work in a remarkable manner. He discovered that New Britain, like the older Britain, was divided, and the strait he called St. George's Channel and the island New Ireland, thus finishing the picture.

New Ireland, to the north-east of New Britain, is 200 miles in length, and has mountains 2,000ft. in height. It is richly wooded. The products are the sugar-cane, cocoa, bananas, yams ; pigs and turtles abound. The words of Captain Carteret are worth quoting after finding the strait called St. George's Channel. He says :—

"The shore about this place is rocky, and the country high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, some of which are of enormous growth, and probably would be useful for many purposes. Among others I found the nutmeg-tree in great plenty ; the cocoa-tree is in great perfection. Here are, I believe, all the different kinds of palm, with the betel-nut tree, various species of the aloe cane, bamboos, and rattans, with many trees, shrubs, and plants altogether unknown to me. The woods abound with pigeons, doves, rooks, parrots, and a large bird with black plumage.

"On Monday, September 7, 1767, I weighed anchor, but before I sailed I took possession of this country, with all its islands, bays, ports, and harbours, for his Majesty George III., King of Great Britain, and we nailed upon a high tree a piece of board faced with lead, on which was engraved the English Union, with the name of the ship and her commander, the name of the cove, and the time of her coming in and sailing out of it."

It only remains to describe the Admiralty Islands in Captain Carteret's own words :—

"On Tuesday, the 15th September, 1767, we pursued our course along the other islands, which are between 20 and 30 in number, and of considerable extent : one in particular would alone make a large kingdom. I called them the Admiralty Islands and should have been glad to have examined them if my ship had been in a better condition, and I had been provided with such articles as are proper for an Indian trade, especially as their appearance is very inviting. They are clothed with the most beautiful verdure ; the woods are lofty and luxuriant, interspersed with spots that have been cleared for plantations, groves of cocoanut trees, and houses of the natives, who seem to be very numerous. Nothing would be more easy than to establish an amicable intercourse with them, as they would soon be sensible that our superiority would render contest vain and traffic advantageous."

THE FIGHTING SHIPS OF THE FUTURE.

THE *Morning Post* protests strongly against building any more ironclads. It enumerates the palpable disadvantages entailed on our navy by the application of armour plates to the sides or batteries of line-of-battle (or fighting) ships as follows :—

1. The expense of iron or steel armour adequate to resist the ever increasing power of artillery is simply monstrous. 2. All fire from shipboard is known to be more or less inaccurate, and the chances of a ship being struck in a vital part are very small indeed. 3. But if the armour plating of a ship's battery or turret be struck, and if it be not wholly impervious to the shell striking it, the effect of the blow is enhanced, and the shield actually becomes an instrument for rendering the blow more deadly to the gunners behind it. 4. A ship has a certain tonnage displacement, regarding to which her weights have to be arranged. Hence, every ounce of armour weight decreases the gun weight or coal weight that she can carry. 5. Ironclad fighting ships are necessarily of such a prodigious size that to possess a numerous navy and to conduct a great naval war on the principles that must be followed if we are to maintain a dominant position on the seas—*i. e.*, as a war of aggression is a financial impossibility. 6. It is almost certain that the bulk of the educated naval opinion of the present day favours the view that the skilful use of the ram will be the guiding object in future naval engagements. Now, a modern ironclad is about as handy an instrument for use in ramming manœuvres as—well, let us say an old cow at a pump. 7. Next to the ram the torpedo, or torpedo vessel, is probably the most efficient naval fighting weapon. But an enormous ironclad is singularly open to attacks from torpedoes, and its size gives it no particular advantage in directing such attacks. 8. The great size, draught, and cost of ironclads inevitably tend to reduce the feeling which should be uppermost in any captain's mind, that he "can go anywhere and do anything" with his ship. In fact, it renders him cautious—a deadly quality for naval minds. What, then, should we substitute for these gigantic armoured floating machines ? To us it appears that the type of first-class fighting ship which most nearly meets the requirements of the day is as follows :—An unarmoured corvette without sails, of 2,000 to 4,000 tons displacement, possessing good sea qualities, an armament of maximum weight and power, an underwater steel protecting deck, great capacity of coal stowage, handiness, facilities for ramming and torpedoing, and as much speed as can be given her. Such vessels would cost comparatively small sums, and we could maintain many squadrons of them.

FOREIGN INTRIGUE AGAINST THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

THE *Daily News* publishes under the above heading, a remarkable communication from "One Behind the Scenes." "We do not (the *Daily News* says) vouch for the writer's correct appreciation of the facts and purposes which he believes himself to be in a position to disclose. But we have ascertained what are his opportunities of information, and it is well that the English public should be warned." The writer begins with a reference to the paragraph quoted in the English newspapers from the *National Gazette* of Berlin, stating that the Continental Powers have come to an understanding to "tacitly regard the proposals of the British Government with respect to Egyptian finance as disposed of" (or, as another journal has it, "null and void") "in the event of England not expressly demanding an answer." The meaning of it is (he says) that unless England puts herself to the humiliation of beseeching the Great Continental Powers to favour her with some sort of reply to her proposals they will not consider it necessary to send her any answer. "Really, it did not occur to us"—this is the interpretation of the meaning of the Powers—"it did not occur to us that proposal such as yours could be made seriously, or could call for any answer from sensible men. But of course, if you say that you really were in earnest when you made them, and that you would rather we sent some sort of answer than none at all, then, not to seem rude, we will tell you in plain words what we think of them." There is (the writer adds) no question here of Continental Powers. It is a question of Prince Bismarck :—

"The decision is the decision of Prince Bismarck; the policy is the policy of Prince Bismarck. The German Chancellor stands between his two servants, France and Austria, like the man in Aristophanes' comedy between his two slave-girls, and instructs them how to knock at the neighbour whom he dislikes. Prince Bismarck detests the present English Government, and is determined to wreck it if he possibly can. Austria and France will lend him their willing and complete co-operation. The belief, or at least the confident hope, of Prince Bismarck is that if he can frustrate the policy of the present Government in Egypt Mr. Gladstone will have to resign. This, I repeat, is the object of all the recent action of the German Chancellor with regard to England and to Egypt. Prince Bismarck believes that he has wrongs to complain of wrongs which he thinks he has suffered at the hands of her Majesty's present advisers. He is very sore about the manner in which he considers himself to have been dealt with in the matter of the Angra Pequena settlement. He is of opinion that Germany and her Chancellor were treated somewhat carelessly and cavalierly by the English Foreign Office. Perhaps Prince Bismarck has some ground for this belief ; I only say that this is his belief. Of course he has other reasons for his present course of action. His desire, often expressed to successive Ministries, is that England should take over Egypt absolutely, and make of her an English possession. This would have been a letting out of the waters. It would have been the opening of a great chapter of miscellaneous and universal annexation. When England had felt herself entitled to seize upon Egypt and had been upheld in that course by such a Power as Germany, England could not have objected to any seizure Germany desired to make ; and the example of Germany would have been followed by France and by Italy ; and there would have to be some new maps of the world made for the instruction of young scholars—and old ones too. Prince Bismarck holds Mr. Gladstone and his official colleagues responsible for a check to the ambition of Germany, and he is angered ; and he is not a man who gets angry and then forgets all about it. The long and the short of it is that the German Chancellor is now making himself a factor in English political affairs. He will leave no means untried to overthrow Mr. Gladstone's Government ; or, at all events, to get rid of Mr. Gladstone. He would be very glad to bring about a general election as soon as possible, in the hope that by some process or other the Liberals might find their strength diminished."

The fact is (the writer insists) that a foreign intrigue is actually at work in our domestic affairs. England is to be insulted in Egypt in order that Mr. Gladstone may be humiliated and may have to resign ; and Mr. Gladstone is to be forced into resignation because Prince Bismarck does not like him. Prince Bismarck does not by any means desire openly to offend the English people ; what he wants to do is to thwart, humiliate, and injure Mr. Gladstone. There is undoubtedly a very strong feeling against England at present in Berlin. The harshest things are said of us there every day. Prince Bismarck does all he can to increase and inflame the bad temper. But he does not want any open rupture ; the policy he has at heart will, he is of opinion, be better served without anything of the kind.

THE COREAN OUTBREAK.

THE correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Hongkong, on Dec. 20, gives the following account of the Corian outbreak :—At Seoul, on the 6th inst., the Chinese troops overpowered the Japanese on guard at the Palace and rescued the King. The Japanese retired to their Legation with three killed and five wounded. They were there quickly attacked by the Coreans, and the Legation was destroyed. The Minister with a guard cut his way through to Chemulpo. Thirty Japanese residents at Semul were massacred. Each side accuses the other of being the aggressor. The Governments of Japan and China have appointed officers to investigate the matter. It was the Queen's nephew, not the King's son, who was assassinated. It is stated in a telegram from Pekin that the Japanese Government has sent reinforcements to Corea, as stated, and that it is treating the matter in a spirit of moderation."

The *Novoe Vremya* (St. Petersburg) contains a leading article on Russian interests in Corea, prompted by the recent revolutionary outbreak in that peninsula. The writer points out the proximity of Russia's possessions, and the value of her connexions, both political and commercial, with the part in question, and strongly urges the Government to turn these considerations to account, and take advantage of an opportunity like the present to raise the Russian flag in Corea higher than that of England, or of that of any other of the nations competing there for supreme favour. The state of Corea is a more important matter for Russia than for anyone else, and Russia should at once exercise a "pacifying pressure" upon the anarchy now setting to be reigning on the other side of the Tuman river, which marks the Russian frontier.

"England has sent a man-of-war ; but we," says the writer, "have not yet sent anything. Yet if we value our power and influence on the Pacific coast, the circumstances should make us act even more energetically than the English. Vladivostock is only 35 miles from Corea ; thousands of Coreans have settled in the province ; they sympathize with the Russians, as do most Asiatic peoples ; and Russia wants a port on the Pacific coast that does not freeze up in winter. All these and other considerations should induce us to take such a favourable opportunity of asserting a predominant influence in Corea."

"Sooner or later," concludes the article, "we shall have to settle accounts with the Chinese ; and the question as to whose influence shall predominate in Corea, that of Russia or that of China, is of the utmost importance. We are living in remarkable times. Europe, with its high civilization and culture, is gradually conquering the whole world. The first-class European Powers are beginning to divide among themselves the old world of Africa and Asia. A colonial policy now appears to be the most effective means of maintaining peace. It would be unjust and injurious to our national interests if any other influence than ours predominated in Corea."

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Dec. 22, says :—While General Lumsden and his staff are camping on the Murghab and awaiting the arrival of the Russian Commissioners, one of the latter, M. Lessar, is occupied in St. Petersburg in making a fresh communication to the Imperial Geographical Society on the subject of his last journey into South-Western Turcomania, undertaken immediately after the occupation of Merv. The Russian delegates are in no hurry to meet their English colleagues. The Chief Commissioner, General Zelenoy, left St. Petersburg last week, but only for his home in Tiflis.

The fact is, I believe, that the instructions to the Russian Commissioners were communicated to the English Government long ago, and that negotiations are still going on as to certain chief frontier points, such as Pende, or Penje, on the Murghab, which is claimed by Russia. Apart from the impediment of bad weather, it is not likely that the Russian representatives will set out before these points are settled. The Russians are not going on to the ground before they know pretty well what their frontier is to be ; and having thoroughly explored all the region in question, they can well afford to let their English friends look about a little beforehand. The final result cannot be affected by it, for Russia knows exactly what she wants and what she intends to claim. As to-day's *Novoe Vremya* observes, she will be satisfied with no other frontier than one that drawn on ethnographical principles—that is, including all Turcomania.

M. Lessar, it is said, will be appointed to the post of diplomatic agent attached to the staff of the Transcaspian Commander-in-Chief, which your readers were informed last week had just been created by order of the Minister of War, and he will eventually take up his residence as such at Askabad. After the capture of Merv, at which M. Lessar was present, he set out for Pende and Yul-Atan, the centre of the Saryk and Salor Turcomans, escorted by only five of the former tribe.

Since the spring of 1884 four religious fanatics had made various attempts at Merv and elsewhere to excite the Turcomans to a religious war against the infidel Russians by promises of support in troops and money. M. Lessar had caused them to be surrendered to General Kormaroff, who sent them into Russia and they are now in custody at Kaluga. The chief is a kind of an embryo Mahdi, calling himself Siak Pooher, or monk. One of his companions is an Afghan and the other two are Indians. The Russians have not yet succeeded in discovering their origin, but the *Novoe Vremya* does not scruple to declare them English emissaries.

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G. R. JOHNSTON,
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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1884

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.—No. 4618.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract at Bombay of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES for one year from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, or until the date of sanction of new Contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserves the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government loan paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms, and any information in connection with the Contract, can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 11th December, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary throbings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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IN the matter of "The Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1880," and in the matter of "THE EASTERN AGENCY, Limited." Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 30th day of April, 1885, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to us, the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the office of the said Company, No. 9, Fenchurch Avenue, in the City of London ; and if so required by notice in writing from us are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts, or Claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1884. Hon. MACKAY, C. E. BOMBAY, J. D. CRUM EWING, Liquidators of the Eastern Agency, Limited.

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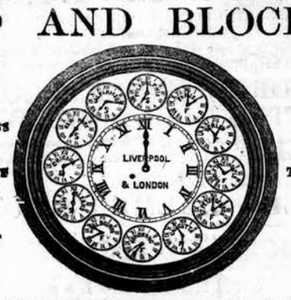

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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NOTICES.

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SPIRIT STAND,

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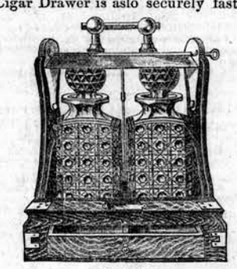

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2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

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Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26, Cash.

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January 12th, 1885.

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